G. R. S. IX-5]

Previous references.

Darwesere

File No. 107-18

1918.

(PP)

Serial Nos. 14, 16, 23, 24, 34, 39, 42, 43, 46, 50

Later references.

Reserve

B/27.2.43

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Serial Nos.

Part B for Nov 1918

SUBJECT.

Papers relating to the maintenance of peace in the

G. R. S. III—1]

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

P. P.

NOTES.

File No. 107

FILE HEADING.

Maintenance of peace in Shandy

From

The Dy Comr - Chitaldroog Distt

No. C. 713 Dated 28. 9. 18. Received 30. 9. 18

Diary No. 5820	Enclos. one Spare Copies. -	Serial No. 14

BRIEF ABSTRACT OF LETTER.

Suggests measures with a view to safeguard the interests of the local population at Davanagere also to regulate Sales & supplies of foodgrains to the people.

NOTES AND ORDERS.

Chief Secy's orders.

Please submit to Exha Member for perusal when send to Dr of C.S. for Comrs direction & devising suitable measures in connection with the D.C.'s A

Sheet

WD 1232—GPB—20,000

G. R. S. 111-2]

General and Reverse Secretariat.

Q. P File No. 107 of 191 8 - 19

2.

Serial No.

A satisfactory system of rationing by tickets is necessary to control the sale of grain at concession rates & to prevent the abuses referred to.

Dupd) C-S.B.

3/9/18

Dupd

Lt

3/9/18

1060-3
1-10-18

Extra Member W.J. 1/10/18

I think "rationing" with be found the best solution to the problem. The Sihanken requires urgent attention in any way and the D.C.S. with Director of Civil Communications D.C. should have time & power to settle details in a practical manner.

Rec'd
7.10.18. Lt 2/10/18

Dupd
Lt
3/10/18

Dupd W.J. 3/10/18

General and Revenue Secretariat. | P. P File No. (07) of 1918.

Serial No.	
16	To the Director of Civil Supplies No C 6862 of 3-10-18 forwards for consideration & adoption of suitable measures immediately. The Dy Com's letter read under sl 14. To the Dy Com - Chitaldroog. forwards copy of the above
23	from the Rev Com in Mysore No C 1137 of 3-10-18 forwards for orders - copy of the Chitaldroog Dy Com's letter suggesting instructions as to the rule of action to be adopted to meet the situation at Davangere & Harihar. The Dy Com's letter read in this office has been sent to the Dr for adoption of suitable measures in consultation with the Dy Com - vide sl 16 - The Dy Com has also been informed of it. Rod. Mg 19/X/18.
24 24	from the above - No C 1137 of 3-10 forwards for perusal of Gov

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

WD A 1789—GPB—60,000—20-3-18—S.

G. R. S. III-2]

General and Revenue Secretariat. | P. P File No. 107 of 1918. 9/

Serial No.	
	Letter dt 23. 9. 18 from the Dy Comr - Chitaldrug dt regarding the insufficient supply of rain at Davangere.
	From the D. G. of Police No C. 156 dt 7. 10. 18. forwards extract from the diary of the Police Supdt. Chitaldrug dt re necessity for extn of Outpost in Davangere Taluk. Chief Secy's orders - Submit to the member in charge member of Council for perusal - Illegible) C. S. B. 7. 10. 18.
	From the Same- D. O. dt 3. 10. 18 to the Dewan regarding the scarcity in Davangere -

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

WD A 1789—GPB—60,000—20-3-19—

5

Mysore,
5th October 1918.

Dear Sir,

I have received your letter of the 3rd instant and note the arrangements made for controlling the situation at Davangere as regards food stuffs.

I am forwarding your letter to the Chief Secretary for action on the other points raised in it. I trust you have submitted your proposals officially to Government.

Yours sincerely,
Sd/- M.Visvesvaraya.

Mir Humza Hussain, Esq., B.A., B.L.

Copy forwarded to the Chief Secretary for favour of necessary action. The letter may be shown to the First and Extra Members of Council.

War Early copy

5-10-18

For Chief Secretary

First Member
Extra Member

1566
9.x.18

195-138-
9.10.18.

Seen
8/10/18

Seen
9.10.18.

General and Revenue Secretariat.

P. P File No. 107 of 1918-19

Serial No.	
34	From the Dy Com^r - Cuddalore No S.C. 713 dt. 10.10.18
	The Contn of Sl 14 reports the arrangements made for the sale of ragi to the public at Davangere & Harihar & solicits orders on certain proposals made in para 11 of the reference:-
	Subd- proposal 5
	Regarding the lowering of the minimum quantity of grain to be exported under a license to 15 seers, the Rev Comr's recommendation to lower the minimum to 20 seers has been referred to the Director of Civil Supplies for his opinion:
	No sanction of Govt appears necessary for the introduction of a system of sales by tickets
	The other proposal is to prohibit export from Davangere under a license even to places inside the State. This is said to be necessary to prevent illicit export from frontier villages

Rev Comr to Dy Civil Supplies

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

G. R. S. 111-2]

General and Revenue Secretariat. | P. P. File No. 97 of 1918 - 97

Serial No.

A system of rewards for detection of illicit exports has since been sanctioned & the working of the system may be awaited. The proposal to establish a frontier patrol party is also under consideration in the Jud. Dept.

Sd/-
17/10/18

Extra Member) 17/10/18

1276-47.
13.10.18.

Opinion of A.C.S. may be called for on suggestion 1 & 3 of the D.C. As regards 2. it is a matter within the competence of the local Authorities this may be made clear to the D.C.

Sd/-
14.10.18. 14/10/18

From the Dy Com. Chetaldroog
No S.C 713 of 12/18.10.18

Forwards for info a copy of his letter addressed to the Dr of Civil Supplies regarding the food situation at Davangere.

39 From the Dr of Civil Supplies
No 3531 of 17/18.10.18.

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

WD A 1789—GPB—60,000—20-3-18—S.

G. R. S. III-2

General and Revenue Secretariat. | P.P File No. 107 of 1918-19

Serial No.

With refce to Sl 16 submits a repat regarding the food scheme at Davangere.

The following proposals have been subd for orders :- in the Cent" read abo

(1) Lowering the minimum quantity of grain to be exported without a licence to 15 seers. ~~visbo~~

(2) Insisting on licences for removal of controlled food grains from Davangere to all places, whether inside the State and the Estt of 2 more Godowns at Davangere.

(3) Sanction to the Estt of a Police patrol party at Davangere & leaving the Godowns at Davangere under the supervision of the Asstt Supdt of Police in charge of the patrol party.

(4) Introduction of a system of distribution of grain to the local population through depots started on a plan similar to that adopted in Bangalore & Mysore

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

WD A 1789—GPB—60,000—20-8-18—S.

1468 9

G. R. S. III-2]

General and Revenue Secretariat. | R P File No. 107 of 1918

Serial No.

(5) Placing an advance at the disposal of the Dy Commr- Chitral - drawing for purchase of grain -

(6) Closing temporarily the weekly Shandies at Da- Vaneri & Harichar -

A draft G.O & 2 Notes regarding items 1, 2, 4 & 6 are put up -

The recommendation for the Estt of a police patrol party is being dealt with in the Police Secret & it is ascertained that the file has been sent to the Secy for opinion - Regarding the advance req^d for purchase of grain the further report promised by the Dr may be awaited.

The Secy W & Gen Dept may be consulted regarding the closing of the Shandies at Da- Vaneri & Harichar -

Secy 25/10/18

The Shandies shd not be closed until the depots are opened. Secy 25/10.

Chief Secy

1400 - 101
26 · 10 · 18

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

WD A-1789—GPB—60,000—20-3-18.

In the Finance Draft approved 26.10.18

G. R. S. III

General and Revenue Secretariat. | O.S. File No. 10 of 1918.19

Serial No.	
	Imp. Import & Dewan's proposal. 28/11.
42	To the Dr of Civil Supplies the Rev Com² Dy Com². Controller. The Dy. Dr of Police The Secy Wyat. Rev Depw No G 7822-6 & 29.10.18. Sanctions the proposals contained in Sl 39
43	To the Compiler. Imperial Gazette No G 7827 & 29.10.18 Notifies that the export of food grains from Travancore whether within the state or outside will be permitted only under licenses issued therefor. Drafts issued & file returned as directed above. Sd/ 31/10/18 Dewan.
	Submitted for perusal. Sd/ 1/11.

File returned from the Dewan's Office 2395 1.11.18

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

WD A 1789—GPB—60,000—20-3-18—S.

G. R. S. III-2]

General and Revenue Secretariat. | P.P File No. 107 of 1918 Cy

Serial No.	
46	From the Dy Civil Supplies No 4256 of 13.11.18. With refee to para 3 of G.O. & 42 forwards copy of a letter from the Dy Com.-Chandra on the subject and stating that as advance was urgently reqd by him - he has telegraphed to the Manager - Bank of Mysore to place Rs 25,000 at the Dy Com's disposal - Requests that his action may be approved for orders - An advance of Rs 10,000 has already been placed at the disposal of Each Dy Com for purchase of stocks when necessary - vide G.O.P. No G 8442-52-10-0-6-18-37 of 11/11/18
	Since a sum of Rs 25000 has already been placed at the disposal of the Dy Comm, Chandra, his action may be approved. It is unnecessary at present to place any addl sum of Rs 75,000 at his disposal Chandra

D

C

Cf 15/11/18

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

WD A 1789—GPB—60,000—20-3-18—S.

5802
6668
6578 76404

12

G. R. S. III-2]

General and Revenue Secretariat. | File No. 10 | of 1918

Serial No.

A large sum of money will be placed at the disposal of the F.C. [illegible]

2nd member

Yrs etc and returned

copy to Dts requests

Dft 15/11/18

Dft 21/11/18

Draft read

Dft 25/11/18

50

The Director of Civil Supplies

No. G. 9481 of 26.11.18

States that a large advance has been placed at the disposal of the F.C. for the purpose of this to distribute the same accordingly to the requirements of the Local Dists

Copy to F.C.

No. G 482 of 26.11.18

273 15.11.18

CHIEF SECRETARIAT II PUBLIC RECORDS BRANCH 1918

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

WD A 1789—GPB—60,000—20-3-18

Confidential.

Office of the Deputy Commissioner,
Chitaldrug District.
Dated Chitaldrug, 28th September 1918.

From

M. Zahiruddin Mecci Esquire B.A.,
Offg: Deputy Commissioner,
C H I T A L D R U G.

To

C. S. Balasundaram Iyer Esquire B.A.,
Chief Secretary to the Government of
His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,
B A N G A L O R E

S I R

I have the honor to state that as the Sub Division Officer, Davangere, in forwarding to me for information, copy of his D. O. to the Director of Civil Supplies, wrote to me on the 20th instant that if the latter did not comply with the Sub Division Officer's request for a consignment of ragi to Davangere, he was afraid of a short supply at the next shandy (viz the 22nd instant), which would necessitate some special arrangements, and he particularly wanted me to come there or issue clear instructions. The Sub Division Officer's D. O. was among other things to the effect that the local merchants who owned about 8000 bags of ragi were withholding their stocks, in the hope of profiteering, and were not willing to sell it even at 10 seers per rupee. I immediately proceeded to Davangere reaching there on the 21st evening, and held a meeting of the merchants and leading citizens on the morning of the 22nd, and satisfactory arrangements were made for the supply of ragi to the local market that day. I beg to enclose herein for your information, copy of the memo of the proceedings of the meeting. From what all transpired at the meeting I am quite disposed to believe what Mr. H. Subba Rao, Secretary, Food-Stuffs Committee, stated, viz, that a very large portion of the stocks now at Davangere belongs to foreign merchants (vide para 3 of the memo) while some portion

belongs to the local dealers.

2. I have to state in this connection with a view to help the poor and relieve the situation, some of the respectable and leading merchants in Davangere, in pursuance of the meeting I had held on the 7th instant, have formed themselves into a Committee, with the designation of the Davangere Food-stuffs Committee, and have been selling ragi at the rate of 10 seers per rupee to all persons who come to them on shandy days, to the extent of one to two rupees worth per individual. In addition to this some other philanthrophic merchants have similarly been selling ragi to the poor, at their own shops, chief among them being Messrs. Arunagiri Chetty and Co., Ajjampur Siddaramappa & Chigateri Murigappa. I beg to add here, that in pursuance of a similar meeting of the merchants which I held at Harihar on the 6th instant, some of them have similarly formed themselves into a committee for the sale of ragi to the poor at similar concession rates.

3. The news of these charitable sales having spread far and wide, people from the Taluks of the Dharwar District and from Harapanahalli of the Bellary District, have been coming to Davangere every shandy by rail and road, in ever increasing number, so much so that on the last shandy (22nd instant), their number is estimated to be not less than 3000, and that 75% of the ragi sold on that day was to these people! It has been ascertained that these people have been paying from 4 to 15 annas per head, towards railway fare to come to Davangere, for the purchase of ragi at the concession rates - some of them having come from Hattimattur which is no less than 56 miles from Davangere!

4. It appeared rather curious to me at the outset to learn, that they spent such large sums in railway fare every week to come and purchase no more than one to two rupees worth of ragi as above. I therefore made a particular study of the conditions obtaining in the matter of the sale of ragi at the several centres, both at Davangere (22nd instant) and Harihar (24th), and the result of my

observations and enquiries affords necessary explanation for this, as below:-

(i) First and foremost in this connection has to be noted the fact, that while ragi is being sold at 10 to 12 seers per rupee at Davangere and Harihar on shandy days, it is being sold at no more than 5 seers per rupee at Ranebennur and other places, and at much higher rates as we go farther north! The result has been that even ordinary coolies, who could earn no more than 3 to 4 annas per day in those parts, are said to have given up their profession, and have resorted to trade in ragi purchased as above in the Harihar and Davangere santhes.

(ii) It is also understood that several unscrupulous merchants in the bordering British Territories, have similarly resorted to this kind of trade, and have been engaging men and women to go and get ragi for them for sale in their own respective places, and have thus been profiteering at the cost of the philanthrophic Davangere and Harihar merchants.

(iii) It has been brought to my notice that large quantities of ragi thus purchased, are being exported in waggon loads from the Chelagere station, only 6 miles from Harihar. I have to add here that on the 24th instant while watching the sales in the Harihar shandy, I deputed a special officer to bike a few miles from the Tungabhadra bridge towards Ranebennur, with a view to ascertain if any carts had been engaged for the transport of ragi, and it was found that a number of persons were engaged in carrying head loads and filling up bags, which were being loaded in carts and ~~above~~ about 20 of these were being ~~operated upon~~ got ready in this way.

(iv) The great defect in the present system of sales at Davangere is, that there is no clear understanding or coordination among the several agencies, and each agency has been conducting its sales quite independently of the rest, so that each individual from across the frontier, instead of getting one or two rupees worth of ragi per week, as is the understanding, has thus been purchasing this quantity from <u>every agency in the town</u>, moving on from one agency to another as soon as he has managed to get his supply.

(v) I found further that encouraged by this system, whole families consisting of from 6 to 8 persons, men and women, had been coming every week to purchase the ragi individually, and thus collect and take away as much grain as possible! This is not all, but I found that every such individual, was trying to buy this —— prescribed quantity of ragi, as many times as possible, presenting himself at intervals in the throng at each of these agencies! The rush of people has been so great, that though I found no less than 6 to 8 measurers at each of these places, yet they found it impossible to continue to do this work much longer than a couple of hours, and a fresh batch had to take their place by turns. This circumstance, coupled with the fact that the people composing these huge crowds are quite new to the local merchants, it is impossible for them to find out, how often a particular person had purchased the prescribed quantity!! Some idea can be formed of the extent these people have been duping the local merchants from the fact, that in spite of the above difficulties one of the merchants at Harihar, spotted out several persons in my presence as having purchased the ragi no less than 6 to 7 times that day, and the individuals so caught could not but admit the charge! It was thus a sight to see such a large quantity of ragi being taken away in bundles of 50 to 60 seers by these people on the railway platform, both at Davangere and Harihar on the respective shandy days - not to speak of the transports by roads and cart tracks as detailed in (iii) supra.

i) To further complicate the situation, the good merchants of Davangere and Harihar in their eagerness to oblige every man who came for ragi, ~~and unable~~ with shandy day dly being unable owing to fatigue dly to continue to work any longer ~~owing to fatigue~~ dly for the day, would appear to have asked those who could not be supplied with ragi before the departure of the passenger train to Hubli (6.30 P.M), to come the next morning, and tohave measured out ragi to them as promised. This I found was being taken undue advantage of, and people were coming, - not merely by the passenger of the shandy day as before, but also by the goods train and by the mail of that day, and what

is more, by the passenger of the next day, as personally observed by me on the 22nd and 23rd instant!! It was in fact alleged, that several of these who received their supply on the shandy day, managed to send away their bundles by the passenger train of that day, and presented themselves the next day as if they had not succeeded in getting their supply the previous day! It is no wonder that ~~through~~ those people are showing such eagerness to secure large supplies of ragi, as in addition to the motives referred to above, it is also alleged that some have begun to ~~horde~~ hoard up ragi for fear of the supplies running short!

In this way no less than 1000 pallas of ragi from Davangere and about 600 pallas from Harihar were carried away this week from the 2 shandies, not to speak of quantities that were purchased and taken away the next day!

5. With a view to explain this abnormal drain on our resources and the several ways in which the @ outside people were trying to impose upon the local philanthrophic merchants, I convened another meeting to which I invited them all on the 25th, and put forth the following suggestions for their consideration, to prevent further fraud:-

(a) All agencies for the sale of ragi at concession rates to hold their sales in one enclosure or at one place, if they cannot all combine together for the purpose, and sell the grain through one single agency only, so that there might be no scope for any person to go from one agency to another, and make purchases at each different place. This in my opinion is the best possible arrangement that could be devised.

(b) Should this not be found acceptable, they should all arrange, at least, to so time the commencement of the sales, as to admit of these being closed simultaneously at all the centres, the agencies which have comparatively a smaller number of people, not to commence their sales till the others have had a fair start. The police to make necessary arrangements not only to maintain order, but to exchange intelligence necessary for the

purpose. It is clear that even by this arrangement it would not be easy for any man to practise fraud and buy anything more than the prescribed quantity.

(c) The concession sales should close once for all at the hour indicated above in (b) supra and not to be resumed on any account at any place thereafter, till the next shandy day.

6. I am glad to say that all those present approved of the ~~understood~~ my view of the case, and saw the urgent need for remedial measures, but while several of them agreed that the proposal in (a) supra was the more desirable, yet some of them, on considerations of sentiment wanted to sell at their own respective premises, undertaking however to abide by the instructions contained in (b) and (c) supra

7. It is apparent @ that while these meadures are calculated to put down fraud to a very large extent, yet it can only go a very small way. It can only prevent individuals making purchases at <u>several times</u> and at <u>several centres</u>; but the malpractices referred to in para (4)(i)(ii) will still continue, and the difficulty is further increased by the fact, that the Davangere and the Harihar shandies are held on two different days, viz Sunday and Tuesday. With a view to prevent persons from buying at each of these shandies I intend advising the Harihar charitable agencies to hold their concession sales on the same day as the Davangere shandy viz Sunday

8. As has already been observed above, the number of persons coming from outside, is sure to go on increasing week by week, as has been the case till now, and consequently greater quantities of ragi would be required each shandy, to meet this ever increasing demand. The Food Stuffs Committee @ made it clear, that without the help of the Director in sending them regular supplies, it would not be possible to cope with the demand. It is due to them to state that most of them expressed their willingness, to make available for sale at Davangere, the stocks that they had purchased in different parts of the State, and which are lying to their credit at the several railway stations They only wanted that facilities should be afforded them to import the same. I have asked them to give me a statement of such stocks

with necessary particulars for needful reference being made to the Director. This obviously will take some time, and it is not known what exactly is the quantity that can thus be made available, and how long it would last. But the committee represented, that the stock available with them was hardly sufficient for the next shandy, and they mainly depended upon the 11 waggons of ragi that the Director had kindly made available for them, and which they said would all be necessary to meet the demand. I have asked them to be sparing in their concession sales to outsiders, and to reserve at least half of this for the subsequent shandy, and they have agreed to do so.

. It is computed that between Davangere and Harihar, about 1500 pallas of ragi would be required every week, and it is a question if this quantity can thus be made available regularly. Apart from this there is the question of supplies to Chitaldrug (where there is reported to have again been a shortage during the last shandy), Challakere, (where there has been no supply for more than one shandy), Jagalur (where ragi has begun to be sold at 7 seers, while it is being sold to this enormous number of outsiders at 10 to 12 seers at Davangere and Harihar), and several other places in the District. I have requested the Deputy Commissioner of Tumkur, to kindly issue orders to the Amildar of Sira, to arrange to send some supplies to Challakere and Chitaldrug. While affairs are thus in this District, I believe requisitions have been received by the Sub Division Officer, Davangere, from parts of the Shimoga District such as Shikarpur &c, for a supply of ragi. Taking all these things into consideration, it seems to me that this system of indiscriminate concession sales will have to be put a stop to, and people coming from Ranebennur and other places, if they cannot be altogether prevented from coming as they have been doing till now, they should at any rate have to be denied this privilege in future.

10. With a view to sareguard the interests of the local population and to regulate sales and supplies, the only way which

strikes me is to issue tickets to those in the town, through the municipality, and to those in the Taluk through the revenue agency, at the rate of one ticket per family, the lists of such families being prepared with scrupulous care by the patels and shekdars, and countersigned by the Amildar after personal enquiries

Each ticket will have a number of spaces provided therein, at the rate of one per week, so that at the time of the sale, the ticket can be punched for the corresponding week in token of ragi having been supplied to ~~him~~ the ticket-holder and thus prevent all possible means of fraud. When this suggestion was made to the committee at the meeting on the 25th, they ~~admitted~~ agreed that this was the only way to prevent the fraud that was being so extensively practised, and to regulate the supplies. The Committee further undertook to hold a census of the local cooly population themselves, and arrange to get the tickets printed for the town of Davangere.

11. In this connection it would be necessary to take account one important factor, viz the poor of the villages in the Ranebe Taluk, who have all along been in the habit of getting their supplies from the weekly shandy at Harihar. I would certainly propose the issue of tickets to the poor of villages within a ra of about 5 miles from Harihar, but the mode of issue of the tickets &c and cognate questions will have to be decided, possi in consultation with the Ranebennur authorities. About these matters I shall submit a separate reference for orders through the Revenue Commissioner.

12. It is clear that in case the supplies are not continue and on the scale that has prevailed till now in Davangere and Harihar, and if the several agencies owing to shortage of grain a not able to meet the demand, the enormous crowds that have ~~been~~ till now been in the habit of pouring in for supplies each shandy, might in their disappointment, get out of control and be disposed to do mischief, and it is therefore necessary to take immediate measures to prevent any such possibility. As people generally have a dread of sowars, and as even a small number of

on horseback will be able to control or disperse mobs, much more effectively than ten times that number on foot, I request that Government would be pleased to order a small contingent of sowars say about 10 in number, being immediately despatched to Davangere for service on the occasion of the shandies in Davangere and Harihar. On ordinary days they can be made use of to patrol the town and approaches as need be

I have the honor to be,

S i r,

Your most obedient servant,

Offg: Deputy Commissioner,

Chitaldrug District.

22

M E M O.

On the 22nd morning a meeting of the important merchants and other leading citizens of Davangere was held in the Girls' school building under the presidency of Mr. M. Zahiruddin Mecci. The following were present among others:-

Officials.

1. Mr.M. Zahiruddin Mecci B.A., Deputy Commissioner (in chair).
2. Mr.T. Abdul Khader B.A., District Superintendent of Police
3. Mr.K. Narayana Iyer, Amildar, Davangere.

Non-Officials.

1. Mr. B. Bubba Rao.
2. Mr. A. Siddaramappa.
3. Mr. Deogndrappa.
4. Mr. H. Ambacarpa.
5. Mr. Charumane Channappa.
6. Mr. C. Virupakhsappa.
7. Mr. K. Basappa.
8. Mr. H. Kotrabasappa.
9. Mr. Mahadeva Naik.
10. Mr. Byadigi Gangappa.
11. Mr. C. Narayana Chetty.
12. Mr. Mallasettappa.
13. Mr. Byadigi Kotrabasappa.
14. Mr. Kaikadu Malappa.
15. Mr. Mallabadi Madivalappa.
16. Mr. Santavirayya.
17. Mr. Haveri Basavangowda.
18. Mr. Rama rishnappa of Byadigi.

After explaining the purport of the Sub Division Officer's letter regarding the scarcity of ragi in Davangere and the unwillingness of the merchants who held stocks to make the available for local consumption, and the difficulty he anticipated in meeting the demand on the shandy of that day, the Deputy Commissioner referred in detail to the caused that had contributed to the present situation, the chief among them being the desire on the part of some rich people to profiteer at the expense of the poor and the needy. He then explained theobject of the several measures of Government, and what exactly was required of the merchants and stock holders in the present crisis. While he was thankful that in pursuance of

the meeting held on 7th instant, at his request, the leading merchants of Davangere had formed themselves into a Committee and had been selling ragi at concession rates to the poor, he would impress on their minds the pressing necessity there was for one and all to absolutely renounce all ideas of making any profit whatever by the sale of food grains during the present season. He was aware that few merchants were so selfish as to retain all the grains and the profits of their business for themselves; on the contrary most of them, after a time, after having sufficiently amassed wealth, set apart a portion of it for charitable purposes. While as regards the merchants in Davangere he could speak with personal experience, that they vied with each other in making large and munificient benefactions for the benefit of the public, in the construction of Chattrams, Matts and temples, and he referred to the recent donations during the late Veera Saiva Conference held at Davangere amounting to some Rs 65,000 and to the other generou investments and promises still recently made by some leading gentlemen for the Lingayat Students' Hostel and the High School &c. Such being the case the question was which was more meritorious - whether, to earn profits in food grains now, and perform works of charity in years to come, or to renounce the making of profits in this season of scarcity and postpone the construction of such works to some still later date if necessary. He reminded them of the Shastric injunction that nothing was so meritorious as to feed a hungry person. They would thus agree with him, that it would be the least meritorious way of charity to make the poor starve now, and construct palatial Chattrams later on. He exhorted them therefore to release the stocks they held in Davangere and make them available for sale to the public.

Mr. H. S[illegible], Agent, Mysore Bank, on behalf of the other merchants stated that though they had some stock of their own, yet most of the stock with them had been long sold to merchants outside the State, who had left the grain with the

MADE IN U.S.A.

local dealers, partly because of the difficulty to get the waggons, and partly also to the restrictions imposed against transport, and as these stocks were held by them on trust, it was against trade morality, for the local merchants to make the same available for sale without the consent of the actual owners. Thus the actual available stock in Davangere was after all very limited. He stated further that after the formation of the Food-stuffs Committee in Dayangere, they had been selling ragi at 10 seers per rupee on shandy days and people from the bordering British villages, from a distance of 10 to 50 miles had been coming to Davangere by rail or road every shandy to buy the same though no more than one rupee worth of ragi was sold per individual per day. The number of people thus coming for ragi had been doubling itself from week to week, and more than 75% of the ragi sold every shandy was to those from across the frontier.

The Deputy Commissioner enquired as to how the Committee meant to supply ragi to such a large number of people from outside, when it was clear from the Sub Division Officer's letter that he had no stock to meet the local demand, and while as a matter of fact some of the local markets had not at all been getting supplies regularly. Messrs. Devendrappa, Ajjampur Siddaramappa stated, that they had been making what purchases they could locally and several philanthrophic gentlemen had lent ragi to the Committee out of what they had reserved for their own private consumption. They were determined to brave the situation but they considered Government help indispensible.

The Deputy Commissioner pointed out that it was quite the other way, and that it was the help and co-operation of the merchants that was indispensible just now and requested them to devise an easy means of making the stocks now held by them for the foreign merchants available for local consumption.

With a view to continue the supply of ragi to all comers at the present rate, several of the members represented that

greater facilities should be given to them to import into Davangere, grain which had already been stocked in several places in the State, previous to restrictions put upon the export, and Mr. Devendrappa informed those present that the Director had kindly just wired to say that he had issued priority certificates for 11 waggons to import ragi from the Tumkur District, and this would greatly ease the situation. It was also suggested that the stock of grains belonging to the Davangere merchants at the several Railway stations in the State would suffice to keep the market going for 3 or 4 months, and that there was every reason to believe that the prices of food-grains would also naturally go down before long, and that the foreign merchants who had stored grain here would be forced to sell their stock also at similar rates. It was pointed out that all this was a question of time and depended on a number of contingencies. Supposing owing to some unavoidable cause or other, the supply of ragi was delayed, the question was how this large demand from outside had to be met, which according to Mr. Subba Rao, was no less than 75% of the actual quantity required.

Messrs. Mahadeva Naik of Ranebennur, Haveri Basavangowda, Byadigi Ramakrishnappa who were present at the meeting ~~66~~ represented that if necessary they would also be glad to subscribe to the Food-stuffs Committee, but the demand from the Dharwar District should be met at any cost as the condition of the people there was very distressing and those who came to purchase ragi had to spend as at present from 6 to 15 annas in the shape of railway fare per head to go over to Davangere each week day. The Deputy Commissioner enquired how it was of any use to those people, to spend such a large sum of money in ~~66666666~~ railway fare, every shandy for no more than a rupee worth of ragi. If this was really the case, and if the committee had made up their mind, not to refuse to sell ragi to outsiders, it would be more satisfactory to make some arrangement to book the

quantity so required to the address of responsible Committees formed in those places on the lines of the Davangere Food-stuffs Committee, so that the same may be sold to the poor people who could save the railway fare so wasted.

Mr. Mahadeva Naik and others requested that arrangements might be made to book 200 bags of ragi to each of the stations Ranebennur, Haveri, Byadigi and Hod for the benefit of the people of the respective Taluks as it would to some extent satisfy their wants.

It was urged against this that such a proposal was not feasible and that it would give rise to abuses, as information was not wanting that the so called committees themselves had made profits by importing grain to those places. Mr. Mahadeva Naik suggested that the Davangere Committee itself might arrange for sales in those places.

It was pointed out however, that no such arrangement was possible unless the supply of ragi to Davangere was assured. Mr. Subba Rao suggested, that as a preliminary step, all foreign merchants should be required to give a correct account of stocks they held at the several places in the Mysore Province and they should consent to place the same at the disposal of the Food-stuffs Committee, so that the latter might regulate the supply, and they might possibly also if need be, undertake to sell the same at the respective Taluk Head Quarters for the benefit of the poor

Mr. Mahadeva Naik and the others who spoke on behalf of the Dharwar people, undertook to prepare and forward such lists to the Davangere Food-stuffs Committee as early as possible.

Pending this it was resolved that further consideration of this question be deferred.

The Deputy Commissioner requested those present, in the meantime, to communicate at once with the foreign merchants the

owned most of the stocks in Davangere, and try and secure their consent for their sale at Davangere itself, in as much as there was no hope of their getting licenses to export the same and they would suffer loss not only in the shape of interest but also in the deterioration of the ragi thus stored

Deputy Commissioner,

S.V. Chitaldrug District.

G. R. S. VI—G/32]

SUBJECT.....

Diary No. of letter received .....

Section 11/1
File No. 60 7 1
Serial No. 16

GENERAL AND REVENUE SEC.

No. G6862
Dec 15

191

Date of issue 3-12-18

To The Director of Civil Supplies
in Mesopotamia

Signed by Lt. J. E. J. Dyer

Sir,

I am directed to forward herewith for consideration & adoption of suitable measures immediately in consultation with the Director of Civil Supplies in Mesopotamia a letter no 713 G dated 28th Sept 1918 received from that Agency in the matter

30

OFFICE OF THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER
IN MYSORE.

No. C 1137 42 one

Bangalore, 30th September 1918.
3-0

FROM

DIARY NO. 6182

K.R.Srinivasaiengar Esq., M.A.,
Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.

18-19.
607-18
23

TO

Chief
The Secretary to the Government of
His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,
~~Department~~

SIR,

I have the honor to forward herewith for the orders of Government copy of letter No.S.C.713/Rev.17-18 dated the 28th September 1918 from the Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldrug District, soliciting instructions as to the line of action to be adopted to meet the situation caused at Davangere and Harihar in consequence of the deficiency of supply of ragi in the weekly shandies etc.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Revenue Commissioner.

for

R. C. 4

12142

From

The *Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.*

To Chief
The Secretary to the Government of
H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore,
~~*Department.*~~

Dated October 1918.

Despatched

Received

General No.

Enclosure No.

SUBJECT.

Forwards for orders Chitaldrug Deputy Commissioner's letter soliciting instructions as to the line of action to be adopted to meet the situation caused at Davangere and Harihar in consequence of the deficiency of supply of ragi in the weekly shandies etc.

Letter No.Ref.on S.C.713/Rev.17-18 dated 28th September 1918 from the Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldrug District, to the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, Bangalore.

In forwarding herewith for your information copy of my letter (Ref.on S.C.713/Rev.17-18 dated this day) to the Chief Secretary to Government in the matter of deputing sowars for duty at Davangere and Harihar, I have the honor to invite kind reference to paras 7 to 11 thereof and to request the favour of instructions as to the line of action to be taken in connection with the several matters discussed therein.

2. I am however again going to Davangere so as to be present there tomorrow with a view to take prompt steps should there be shortage of supply of ragi to the market.

3. I request in conclusion that you may kindly move the Government to pass early orders so as to enable me to take needful action immediately.

C o p y

For Revenue Commissioner.

H.V.

OFFICE OF THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER
IN MYSORE.

No. C 1137-22/3

Bangalore, 30th September 1918.

FROM

DIARY NO. 6184

K.R. Srinivasiengar, Esquire, M.A.,

Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.

19
P.N. 607-2
NC

To

Chief
The Secretary to the Government of
His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,

SIR,

I have the honour to forward herewith for the perusal of Government letter No.S.C.713/17-18 dated the 23rd September 1918 and its enclosures, from the Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldrug District, regarding the insufficient supply of ragi at the Davangere shandy and the action taken by him to meet the situation.

I have the ho...

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Revenue Commissioner.

B.R.

Refer se 7-5 713 dated.

33

Office of the Deputy Commissioner
Chitaldrug District.

Dated Chitaldrug, 23rd September 1918.

From

M. Zahiruddin Mecci Esquire B.A.,
Offg: Deputy Commissioner,
C H I T A L D R U G.

OFFICE OF THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER MYSORE
No. C113/918-9
30/9/1918

To

K. R. Srinivasiengar Esquire M.A.,
Revenue Commissioner in Mysore
B a n g a l o r e,

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose herein for your information copy of ~~of~~ memo No. Nil dated 18-9-1918 from the Sub Division Officer, Davangere, forwarding for my information copy of his D. O. to the Director of Civil Supplies in the matter of the apprehended short supply of ragi at the Davangere shandy on the 22nd instant and requesting me to come to Davangere or give him clear instructions and to state that though as per previous engagements, I had to preside over the Chitaldrug Taluk Conferen on the 22nd instant, yet owing to the emergent nature of the communication I made necessary arrangements to have the Conference presided over by a Non-official gentleman Mr. Venkatasamann Advocate, Chitaldrug, and reached Davangere on the 21st evening.

On the 22nd morning there a meeting of the important merchants and other leading citizens of Davangere, in the Girls school building and I enclose herein a copy of the proceedings for your information. It will be observed therefrom that the public at Davangere have been trying to do their best to meet th situation by supplying grain to the market and relieve the anxiety of the poor as far as possible.

From what all trasnpired at the meeting, I am quite

disposed to believe what Mr. H. Subba Rao stated, viz. that a very large portion of the stocks now at Davangere belongs to foreign merchants though some more belongs to the local dealers which it is not easy to ascertain.

I have gone about the places of sale of ragi, and the santhe at Davangere and made certain notes. I shall go and see how things are going on at Harihar and after watching the sale there, I shall submit a further report in the matter.

I have the honor to be,

S i r,

Your most obedient servant

Offg: Deputy Commissioner

Chitaldrug District.

S.V.

M E M O.

On the 22nd morning a meeting of the important merchants and other leading citizens of Davangere was held i the Gorls' school building under the presidency of Mr. M. Zahiruddin Mecci. The following were present among others:-

Officials.

1. Mr.M. Zahiruddin Mecci B.A., Deputy Commissioner (in chair).
2. Mr.T. Abdul Khader B.A., District Superintendent of Police
3. Mr.K. Narayana Iyer, Amildar, Davangere.

Non-Officials.

1. Mr. H. Subba Rao.
2. Mr. A. Siddaramappa.
3. Mr. Deeendrappa.
4. Mr. M. Ambasappa.
5. Mr. Charumane Channappa.
6. Mr. C. Virupakhsappa.
7. Mr. K. Basappa.
8. Mr. H. Kotrabasappa.
9. Mr. Mahadeva Naik.
10. Mr. Byadigi Gangappa.
11. Mr. C. Narayana Chetty.
12. Mr. Mallasettappa.
13. Mr. Byadigi Kotrabasappa.
14. Mr. Kaikadu Halappa.
15. Mr. Mallabadi Madivalappa.
16. Mr. Santavirayya.
17. Mr. Haveri Basavangowda.
18. Mr. Ramakrishnappa of Byadigi.

After explaining the purport of the Sub Division Officer's letter regarding the scarcity of ragi in Davangere and the unwillingness of the merchants who held stocks to make the available for local consumption, and the difficulty he anticipated in meeting the demand on the shandy of that day, the Deputy Commissioner referred in detail to the causes that had contributed to the present situation, the chief among them being the desire on the part of some rich people to profiteer at the expense of the poor and the needy. He then explained theobject of the several measures of Government, and what exactly was required of the merchants and stock holders in the present crisis. While he was thankful that in pursuance of

local dealers, partly because of the difficulty to get the waggons, and partly also to the restrictions imposed against transport, and as these stocks were held by them on trust, it was against trade morality, for the local merchants to make the same available for sale without the consent of the actual owners. Thus the actual available stock in Davangere was after all very limited. He stated further that after the formation of the Food-stuffs Committee in Davangere, they had been selling ragi at 10 seers per rupee on shandy days and people from the bordering British villages, from a distance of 10 to 50 miles had been coming to Davangere by rail or road every shandy to buy the same though no more than one rupee worth of ragi was sold per individual per day. The number of people thus coming for ragi had been doubling itself from week to week, and more than 75% of the ragi sold every shandy was to those from across the frontier.

The Deputy Commissioner enquired as to how the Committee meant to supply ragi to such a large number of people from outside, when it was clear from the Sub Division Officer's letter that he had no stock to meet the local demand, and while as a matter of fact some of the local markets had not at all been getting supplies regularly. Messrs. Devendrappa, Ajjampur Siddaramappa stated, that they had been making what purchases they could locally and several philanthrophic gentlemen had lent ragi to the Committee out of what they had reserved for their own private consumption. They were determined to brave the situation but they considered Government help indispensible.

The Deputy Commissioner pointed out that it was quite the other way, and that it was the help and co-operation of the merchants that was indispensible just now and requested them to devise an easy means of making the stocks now held by them for the foreign merchants available for local consumption.

With a view to continue the supply of ragi to all comers at the present rate, several of the members represented that

greater facilities should be given to them to import into Davangere, grain which had already been stocked in several places in the State, previous to restrictions put upon the export, and Mr. Devendrappa informed those present that the Director had kindly just wired to say that he had issued priority certificates for 11 waggons to import ragi from the Tumkur District, and this would greatly ease the situation. It was also suggested that the stock of grains belonging to the Davangere merchants at the several Railway stations in the State would suffice to keep the market going for 3 or 4 months, and that there was every reason to believe that the prices of food-grains would also naturally go down before long, and that the foreign merchants who had stored grain here would be forced to sell their stock also at similar rates. It was pointed out that all this was a question of time and depended on a number of contingencies. Supposing owing to some unavoidable cause or other, the supply of ragi was delayed, the question was how this large demand from outside had to be met, which according to Mr. Subba Rao, was no less than 75% of the actual quantity required.

Messrs. Mahadeva Naik of Ranebennur, Haveri Basavangowda, Byadigi Ramakrishnappa who were present at the meeting represented that if necessary they would also be glad to subscribe to the Food-stuffs Committee, but the demand from the Dharwar District should be met at any cost as the condition of the people there was very distressing and those who came to purchase ragi had to spend as at present from 6 to 15 annas in the shape of railway fare per head to go over to Davangere each week day. The Deputy Commissioner enquired how it was of any use to those people, to spend such a large sum of money in railway fare, every shandy for no more than a rupee worth of ragi. If this was really the case, and if the committee had made up their mind, not to refuse to sell ragi to outsiders, it would be more satisfactory to make some arrangement to book the

quantity so required to the address of responsible Committees formed in those places on the lines of the Davangere Food-stuffs Committee, so that the same may be sold to the poor people who could save the railway fare so wasted.

Mr. Mahadeva Naik and others requested that arrangements might be made to book 200 bags of ragi to each of the stations Ranebennur, Haveri, Byadigi and Kod for the benefit of the people of the respective Taluks as it would to some extent satisfy their wants.

t was urged against this that such a proposal was not feasible and that it would give rise to abuses, as information was not wanting that the so called committees themselves had made profits by importing grain to those places. Mr. Mahadeva Naik suggested that the Davangere Committee itself might arrange for sales in those places.

It was pointed out however, that no such arrangement was possible unless the supply of ragi to Davangere was assured Mr. Subba Rao suggested, that as a preliminary step, all foreign merchants should be required to give a correct account of stocks they held at the several places in the Mysore Province and they should consent to place the same at the disposal of the Food-stuffs Committee, so that the latter might regulate the supply, and they might possibly also if need be, undertake to sell the same at the respective Taluk Head Quarters for the benefit of the poor.

Mr. Mahadeva Naik and the others who spoke on behalf of the Dharwar people, undertook to prepare and forward such lists to the Davangere Food-stuffs Committee as early as possible.

Pending this it was resolved that further consideration of this question be deferred.

The Deputy Commissioner requested those present, in the meantime, to communicate at once with the foreign merchants who

owned most of the stocks in Davangere, and try and secure their consent for their sale at Davangere itself, in as much as there was no hope of their getting licenses to export the same and they would suffer loss not only in the shape of interest but also in the deterioration of the ragi thus stored.

Deputy Commissioner,

S.V. Chitaldrug District.

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Office of the Senior Assistant Commissioner, Davangere Sub Division.

Dated Davangere 18th September 1918.

Dear Rao Saheb.

I received your telegram this morning stating that my telegram was received late. With difficulty, I managed to send 30 cart loads of Ragi from here to Harihar for sale at the Shandy yesterday. As there was a great crowd of purchasers, the merchants that had taken grain from here had to borrow 100 more bags from Harihar merchants and sell the same at 9 seers a Rupee.

There is some quantity of Ragi in Harihar but as the merchants have purchased it at 8 and 7½ seers a Rupee, with a view to make profit by selling to merchants of British territories they are not willing immediately to bring their stock and sell at the current rates. In Davangere also the state of affairs is the same. From enquiries I have made, there appear to be 14 to 16 thousand bags of all grains of which nearly half is Ragi. Merchants who have the stock are not willing to expose it for sale at 10 seers a Rupee, hoping that by withholding for a ~~weeks~~ few weeks more, they could make profit by selling at their own rates. In order to provie that this cannot be allowed it is necessary that we should either make the merchants here to expose their goods and sell ragi at 10 seers a rupee or we must arrange to get ragi from outside for about 3 or 4 weeks and have it sold at that rate. If the latter arrangement can be done for 3 or 4 weeks I feel sure that we can make the merchants of this place to sell their stock at our rates thereafter. To do this I want about 700 bags of ragi for a week for this place and 300 for Harihar. This means about 10 waggons loads every week and for four weeks 40. If this is not done, I am afraid the local merchants here will have their own way. I would strongly urge the necessity of your kindly allowing priority certificates to some merchants whom I may recommend to import 1000 bags from the side of Bangalore every week subject to the condition of their selling the same at not less than 10 seers a Rupee.

I can say now that unauthorised export of controlled grain is reduced to its minimum and I am allowing for the last 10 days certificates to export by road only for very small quantities to places outside the state.

As I fear a short supply for next shandy here on Sunday, the 22nd, I request you to please let me know immediately whether you can comply with my requisition. A line in reply tomorrow only will help me. To gain our object I think we must show some concession to start with. Messrs. Siddaramanna or Brahmappa may be permitted this week to import 10 waggons loads of Ragi from Niduvanda, Doddabele, Gubbi or Tumkur.

Yours sincerely,
d/- Ananda Rao S. Sirsi.

To

C. Ranganatha Rao Sahib, Esquire, B.A.B.L.,
Director of Civil Supplies and Controller of
prices in Mysore, B A N G A L O R E.

Copy is forwarded with compliments to the Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldroog District for information. If the Director does not comply with my request I am afraid of a short supply at the next shandy and some arrangement is very necessary. I would particularly request you to come here or issue necessary clear instructions. Yours sincerely

sd/- Ananda Rao S. Sirsi
Senior Assistant Commissioner,
Davangere Sub-Division.

P.S. The Committee members (two) met me this afternoon and told me that unless they were allowed to import ragi for some weeks may could not supply as undertaken by them.

Yours sincerely
Sd/- Ananda Rao S. Sirsi

"C O P Y"
Deputy Commissioner,
Chitaldroog District.

CNR.

War
Submit 15
1st member
extra urgent
of Darwan
pencil

From
The Inspector General
of Police in Myson.

To The Chief Secretary
to the Government of Myson.

Dated 7th October 1917.

Re C. 156/Gen. one

Forwarding extract
from the diary of Police
Superintendent, Chitaldrug
District, re recently
re-establishment of
out-posts in Davangere
Town etc-

No. C. 156 Office of the Inspector General of Police in Myso

Re me

Dated Camp Mysore, 7th October 1918. 4J

From

Mir Hamza Husein, Esqr., B.A. B.L.,

Offg. Inspector General of Police in Mysore.

To

C. S. Balasundaram Iyer, Esqr., B.A.,

Chief Secretary to the Government of

His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith, for the information of Government, an extract from the diary of the Superintendent of Police, Chitaldrug District, for the week ending 21st September 1918, re the urgent necessity for the establishment of out-posts in the extensions of the Davangere Town etc.

I have the honour to be.

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Mir Hamza Husein

Offg. Inspector General of Police.

Diary of the Superintendent of Police, Chitaldrug District, for the week ending 21st Sep.1918

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15th September- Davangere. Attended the shandy and made Police arrangements as some disturbances were apprehended from the large population of coolie classes (who number between 2,500 and 3,000 on account of high prices of food stuffs. A proposal was long ago submitted for the creation of two out-posts to be manned by one Duffedar and six constables. The sooner these out-posts are sanctioned the better. Davangere has been attracting all sorts of loafers and petty cotton thefts are on the increase. An addition of 2 Duffedars and 12 constables would be very valuable.

I request very early orders in this matter as the situation is becoming more and more critical, owing to shortage of supply of ragi to the Davangere Santhe. I have made a separate urgent reference in this matter.

Id/ Md. Z.

Yes; Government have been addressed in the matter.

Id/ M.H.M.

Orders will issue early
Remind Mof Section
[illegible]
7/10

16th September- Davangere to Harihar and on to Hubli en route to Molkalmuru as a wire was received from the Amildar of Molkalmuru asking for a Jamedar and constables. There is a large coolie population about 1,500 in Molkalmuru and it is likely that some disturbance is apprehended.

17th September- Hubli to Bellary.

18th September- Bellary to Rayadrug and on to Molkalmuru. The railway route was selected by me as I could not have arrived earlier at Molkalmuru by any other route. On enquiry I learnt that a serious disturbance was averted by Mr. Murudia's usual coolness. Hundreds of coolies had collected on the last shandy day and were demanding reduction of prices but the merchants were stubborn. Mr. Murudia created confidence in the people by organizing a society with a capital of Rs.500 for buying grain at the market rate, storing it and selling to the poor at a cheaper rate. I am also confidentially informed that there was serious looting in 5 or 6 villages of the Bellary District just on the other side of our frontier and close to Bommaghatta which is a Mysore village isolated from Molkalmuru Taluk

Mr. Murudia's action i highly commendable.

Id/ Md. Z.

Bangalore, 3rd October 1918.

My dear Sir,

I beg to state that the Food Controller and myself went to Davangere and met the Deputy Commissioner and the Sub Division Officer and discussed with them the situation and the measures to be adopted to meet the same. A detailed report will be submitted by the Food Controller, ~~and~~ but I may state here that the chief point discussed was how to prevent the transport of food stuffs from Davangere to the neighbouring Taluks in British India. It was computed that the stock of ragi in the hands of merchants at Davangere will not suffice for more than 4 shandies. There ~~is~~ are a lot of stock belonging to the merchants of Davangere held up in other stations that would last for another couple of months, so that if the transport of grain be prohibited and steps taken to prevent smuggling into British Territory, the stock available will last till the next harvest season. There is no doubt that a lot of smuggling is going on, the ookads established now at Harihar and other places in the frontier being quite ineffective. It was therefore agreed that a recommendation should be made to Government to prohibit the export of grain from Davangere and Harihar both by rail and road. Steps have already been taken to prevent clandestine removal of the grain by rail, and to prevent smuggling by road, establishment of outposts round Davangere under effective supervision is necessary. I have therefore lent the services of some Police officers and men to man these outposts, and they will be withdrawn as soon as the regular establishment which will be proposed by the Deputy Commissioner and the Food Controller is sanctioned.

It was also found necessary to restrict the large number of men coming from British Territory to purchase grain in the shandies at Harihar and Davangere. As already reported by the Deputy Commissioner more than 3,000 persons are stated to have been visiting the shandies from distant places and they carry away a large quantity of grain which it is stated is used for profiteering

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purposes. It was resolved to issue tickets to local men and to sell grain to them upon the production of these tickets. This will stop the sale of grain to foreigners, but this is proposed to be done gradually and to reduce the sale in the coming shandy to 8 annas worth of ragi and to stop it altogether in the next shandy.

The economic situation at Davangere, I think, governs the situation in the whole State, and if we control it effectively here, I think, we can easily tide over the difficulty in other places. If effective steps are not taken Davangere merchants will transfer the grain across the border by some ~~means~~ means or other and will starve out the local population thus disturbing the conditions in other parts of the State. These measures have been adopted in anticipation of the sanction of Government and I hope the Government will accord their early sanction to the same.

There will also be a large influx of population into our State from the British Territory. The entertainment of the establishment proposed by me for Frontier Patrol is absolutely necessary. There ought also to be a Police Office of the rank of an Assistant Superintendent of Police stationed at Davangere. I beg that early sanction be accorded to my proposals.

Yours sincerely,

M. Visvesvaraya

Sir M. Visvesvaraya, B.A. L.C.E. M.I.C.E. K.C.I.E.,

Dewan of Mysore.

R. P. 1917-18
Serial No. 34

Office of the Deputy Commissioner,
Chitaldrug District.

Dated (camp) Davangere, 10th October 1918.

From

H. Zahiruddin Mecai Esquire, B. A.,
Deputy Commissioner,
Chitaldrug District.

To C. S. Balasundaramayya Esquire
Chief Secretary to the Govt of Mysore
Camp Mysore

Sir,

In continuation of my letter Reference on S.C. 713 of 1917-18 dated 28th September 1918, I have the honor to state that with a view to observe the effects of the arrangements proposed to be adopted by the leading merchants referred to in the above to prevent indiscreminate sales etc and to be present on the spot to meet any emergencies, I visited Davangere on the shandy day on the 29th ultimo. In the morning I went round the Town visiting the several important shops and it was settled that Messrs. Belludu Kotrappa, Nagappa Ajjampur Settar Siddaramanna and Arunagiri Chetty & Co should alone sell ragi at the concession rates that day. It was also arranged that the sales should take place at not more than 3 centres, where according to my directions the needful police arrangements were made. Most of the frauds emunarated in my last letter, especially those by which one person could buy at several places and thus collect several rupees worth of grain just falling below the prescribed limit of one palla for export, were effectually prevented, the sales being made to commence at all the places at one time, when the people who had come to buy ragi were made to sit together at the respective centres and not to leave the place until all had been served.

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2. Each person was then served with not more than one rupe worth of ragi. This however very naturally caused serious disappointment to all those who had come from outside and I learnt that several of them refused to buy any ragi as it would not pay them! As however the arrangements made were enough to show these persons that all were determined to enforcing them in future to prevent fraudient perchases, I selected from among the mob those who had come from the most distant places, and increased the quantity to be sold to them to two rupees worth.

This concession was very much appreciated by all of them. They were however all strictly warned that no such exception on any account be made in their case in future, and hence it was best to them not to come to Davangere in future as there was no sufficient stock for local consumption.

3. It was observed that over 2000 people had come from outside the State by the morning passenger and the goods trains and as all these could not find accommodation in the passenger train in the evening, and the majority were left behind without any chance for the night meal. A generous merchant Mr. Rajanahalli Hamumanthappa then came forward and fed them free of cost the feeding continuing from 8 P. M. to 2 A. M..

4. On the next morning although it was not a shndy day the number of outsiders swelled considerably as, hundreds of them came by the mail and the goods trains! As the number of outsiders thus became unmanageable, they could not all be sent off by mail, goods and passenger trains of Monday, and I found that they were becoming a positive danger to the sanitation and health of the Town, if not to the peace and will bring of the people. I therefore thorough made special arrangements with the Railway authorities to send them at least on Tuesday in goods waggons, as third class carriages were said to be not available.

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5. On Tuesday I went over to Harihar and made similar arrangements as at Davangere for the sale of ragi at concession rates and to prevent fraud and indiscreminate sales. I must mention here that the Police arrangements at Harihar were made easy by the addition of the 20 special Reserve men who were so kindly and promptly sent by the Inspector General of Police at my requisition. The number of people who visited the shandy was some what smaller than on the previous shandy owing to outsiders having been previously informed by those who visited the Davangere shandy that not more than one rupee worth of ragi would be sold to them.

6. The rush of people who came to Davangere by train to purchase ragi was so great that most of them came without tickets and ~~some came from windows and~~ many jumped out of the windows and escaped; while for want of tickets on this enormous scale I found the Railway authorities have been issuing memos, to cover batches of persons eight or ten in each case. The station staff was absolutely helpless in checking and preventing passengers from travelling without tickets or passes and I found people rushing into the train with headloads of ragi 50 tp 60 seers in size although no more than 15 seers are allowed per man as per ~~rules~~ Railway rules. The station Master pleaded insufficiency of staff to cope with the situation aand when I suggested that he should have all the doors locked up at the Tholehunase station prior to its approach to Davangere so as to allow only such as possessed the tickets and excluded those who had none as also those who had not booked quantities of grain in excess 15 seers he pleaded that the time at his disposal did not admit any such arrangement and that he had therefore wired for extra Police help.

7. The large number of people who were in possession of bundles of ragi showed clearly that not only had all those who had arrived on Monday i.e. the day after the shandy

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been sold ragi contrary to the understanding arrived at in the previous meeting but what was worse, they had again been sold at the rate of 4 or 5 rupees per individual. My enquiry showed that some of the pretty merchants had done so at the rate of 8½ to 9 seers per rupee as against 10 seers sold by the Food stuff Committee. This was clearly to make profit and before proceeding to Harihar I arranged for a further meeting of all such merchants at 5 P. M. on the 1st. After making proper arrangements at Harihar and after seeing the sales fairly in progress, I came to Davangere and met the merchants concerned. I explained to them how they were endangering their own interest and the safety of the town, and themselves in acting in ~~this~~ their irresponsible manner quite subversive of all the best intention of the authorities, where upon they pleaded they had not known of the arrangements and promised never to act as above.

5. In this connection it would be interesting to note that my enquiries at Harihar brought to light that inthe previous shandy a merchant at Kundagod hired no less than 9 coolies and sent them on the understanding that they should bring 60 seers of ragi each, paying them Rs 3 each for railway fare and coolie and yet in one day he made a clear profit of Rs. 270/- as the ragi costing 10 seers a rupee at Harihar and he sold ~~the same~~ at 5 seers per rupee at Kundagod. It is apparent that if this indiscriminate method of saloo is not effectively put a stop to under the present state of affairs in which a lot of people from beyond Harihar have been managing to travel without tickets to and fro Davangere, it would be a direct incentive to unscrupulous persons to resort to these nefarious ways in ever increasing numbers. The result will be that while the rules prohibiting export of food grains are thus being circum-vented and practically nullified, the foreign merchants and the Railway Companies are earning the profits that would and should naturally have gone to the local dealers if there was no such prohibition!

9. In this view there is much force in the contention of the leading merchants at Davangere that either there should be a total abolition of all prohibition against the export of food grains or steps should immediately be taken to put a stop entirely to all exports whether by rail or road. Obviously to remove all restriction against the export is untanable as in that case prices of food grains would instantly come in a line with those prevailing in the affected parts of the Bombay Presidency and while the inhabitants there, who have made enormous profits by growing cotton to the practical exclution of food grains, find it quite easy to purchase the grainsat the prevailing rates, these would be absolutely beyond the reach of the general population in the District, even granting that the stocks would be thoroughly depleted and possibly nothin would be left for local consumption.

10. The better alternative is clearly to regulate the sale as already suggested in para 10 of my letter Reference on Superior Current 713 of 17-18 dated 28th September 1918 and prevent fraud by restricting sales to outsiders to no more than 15 seers which will be about 1½ rupee worth, thus making a journey nonremunerative and dissuading them from coming in such larger numbers.

11. As it is likely that petty merchants would still continue on the shandy to sell ragi to such people on ordinary days and try to make profits by selling at higher rates than those in the shandy and in quantities larger than what has been suggested above, I request early orders:-

1stly Prohibiting all exports more than 15 seers per individual at a time without a license, as against one palla prescribed in circular memorandum No. G. 4013-23 P. P. 66-18-8 dated 24th August 1918 (instrictions No.5.)

2ndly Sanctioning the introduction of system of sales on tickets issued by competent authorities

3rdly Prohibiting exports of food grains from Davangere Town

Town without a license even though to other parts of the District or State, as it has been brought to nitice that merchants taking advantage of the absente of prohibition against interval transport, have taken to transport large quanties of grain to frontier villages, and surreptitously export the same there-from without the restrictions proposed it would be well nigh impossible to control unauthorised exports

12. I may mention in this connection that while at Harihar two cases were brought to light in one of which person who had managed to take 4 cart loads of ragi on the recommendation of the Amildar on the plea of taking them to Shikaripur for sale to the poor was seen taking the carts towards the bridge and when I casually asked him if he had a license he told me he had no liceanse as it was for a place within the State and showed me the Davangere Amildar's yadi saying that as it was for interstate consumption, the bearer should not be interfered with in any way, and when asked why he was taking the grain towards Ranebennur he wanted to make out that it was the nearer route!!

Similarly another man was caught transporting grain laden on no less than 60 asses, on the plea that it was for Nandigudi a frontier village of Harihar Sub Taluk, but whose wants clearly did not require such a large quantity at a time! It was ascertained that the idea was to export it from Nandigudi to Thumminakatte of the Dharwar District. The number of villages along the frontier is so large and the frontier line itself so extensive, and the nature of the country lends itself to such easy transport that the only effective way of preventing surruptitious export is to control all exports from Davangere town wether inside or outside the State.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

D/18 Deputy Commissioner

D. 6518

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Immediate.

Office of the Deputy Commissioner

Chitaldrug District.

Dated Camp Davangere 12th October 1918.

From

M. Zahiruddin Mecci Esquire B.A.

Offg: Deputy Commissioner,

C h i t a l d r u g.

To

C. S. Balasundaram Iyer Esquire B.A.,

Chief Secretary to the Government of

His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,

B a n g a l o r e

S I R,

I have the honor to forward for your information copy of my letter to the Director of Civil Supplies re the food situation at Davangere and the measures I consider necessary to be immediately enforced to safeguard the stock of controlled articles now in Davangere. I pray the favor of early orders of Government on the several suggestions submitted therein.

I have the honor to be,

S I R,

Your most obedient servant,

M Zahiruddin Mecci

Offg: Deputy Commissioner

Chitaldrug District.

S.V.

WD CHP -GI - 3,00,00 —21-7-17—S.

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From

The Deputy Commissioner
Chitaldroog District

To

The Chief Secretary to
Government of Mysore
Bangalore

Dated

Despatched 13th October 18

Received

General No.

No.

Enclosure No.

Submits the copy of letter
addressed to the Director of Civil
Supplies regarding the food
situation at Davanagere

35

Office of the Deputy Commissioner,
Chitaldrug District.
Dated Confidential 12th October 1918.

From

The Deputy Commissioner,
Chitaldrug District.

To

The Director of Civil Supplies in Mysore,
Bangalore.

Sir

With reference to our meeting ... when yourself and the Inspector General of Police went over to Davangere to discuss the food situation, and in continuation of my letter No. Ref. S.C. 713 dated 10th instant, I have the honor to state that though yourself and the Inspector General of Police very kindly agreed with me in the matter of the proposals referred to in para 11 of the letter, and you promised to obtain early orders of the Government, and although Government have been pleased in their letter No. G 6862 / P.P. 107-18-16 dated the 3rd instant, addressed to you to approve of my proposal to institute some effective system of rationing out ragi to local buyers, I have not as yet received any formal communication either from you or the Government, regarding the adoption of these several steps which are most essential for the effective prevention of smuggling of food stuffs from Davangere With this view, it was decided to open a number of outposts round the town for the effective supervision against surreptitious exports, and to request Government for the immediate sanction of the extra staff required. I also requested you, and you kindly promised to depute Mr. Venkatasubbiah, Detective Excise Inspector, as a special Inspector of Food stuffs for the Davangere town. While the extra staff has not been sanctioned, you have transferred Mr. Qamruddin, Inspector of

food stuffs, from Davangere, and thus even the partial and insufficient check on surreptitious exports has been removed.

2. Looking however, at the alarming proportions that the number of outsiders who came for ragi by train was assuming, and with a view to safe-guard the food situation by preventing a further depletion of stocks, I beg to say that, in anticipation of kind approval by Government, I took upon myself the full responsibility, with the cooperation of most of the merchants of Davangere, of enforcing the several measures that were considered essential to give effect to the intentions of Government. I thus made it a point not only to visit Davangere and Harihar, with the District Superintendent of Police, for every shandy, but to personally supervise the arrangements at the several centres of sale, and also to watch the conditions obtaining at the railway stations for every train that was resorted to by these outside people, to carry away the food grains purchased in the shandies and the bazaar, so as to be in a position to adopt suitable and prompt remedial measures to meet each fresh situation as it arose. I beg to say that the results achieved are not disappointing, as the number of people which had gone on increasing from week to week, till it had reached the alarming figure of 3000 per shandy, at once began to show a decline, and from 2000 on Sunday the 6th instant the number has fallen to 300 during this shandy; the number of daily arrivals has similarly declined and the situation I am thankful, is well in hand both at Davangere and Harihar. I have had similarly to adopt stringent measures to prevent exports from Davangere town, whenever it was found that attempts were being made merely to take the grain to some frontier village in the District, with a view to surreptitiously export it therefrom to some place outside it.

3. When those disposed to evade the law saw, that surreptitious exports were no longer easy, and the outsiders were rigorously excluded from the market, thus reducing the sales, them to a minimum, they apparently thought that there was

further use in hiding the actual stocks from the authorities, and when in pursuance of the decision arrived at in the meeting on the 2nd instant, they were promised that a certain proportion of jola would be allowed to be exported, if the state of the actual stocks showed that this could be done without prejudice to local consumers. I am glad that with the exception of a few petty merchants they readily gave out the correct figures which stood as follows:- Ragi 18393 bags, jola 9036, rice 6234 paddy 1577 against previous 3177 bags ragi, 2242 jola, 3314 rice, 275 paddy as furnished by the President of the Davangere Municipality. These figures have already been wired to you and confirmed by my letter dated 9th instant.

4. With a view to see how best this question could be worked out I called for a meeting on the 7th instant of all the merchants concerned. They all wanted permission to export jola on the promise of making ragi available for local consumption. But it is obvious that unless ragi was under the control and in the possession of some responsible society or officer, it would be impossible to prevent smuggling and there would be no hold of any kind on the owners of stocks. A man who had 1000 bags of ragi with him today may in a couple of days say that he had only 500 or even less, and claim to have sold away the rest. The suggestion to stock all the ragi in one place such as the zinc sheet theatre available in the town did not commend itself to them, as questions arose concerning the custody of the stock, its issue from time to time for daily supplies to the bazaar and the consequent maintenance of accounts and the establishment required not to speak of the responsibility for its safety, which was not possible owing to the prevalence of whiteants. It was further ascertained that the number of people owning stocks was so large that if each person's stock was to be kept separate and distinct even the theatre building would not suffice for the purpose.

5. It was suggested as an alternative that the stock unless to be paid for immediately at the market rate should remain in

the possession and custody of the respective owners, on condition that they would bind themselves, if need be, by a bond not to dispose it off. But apart from questions regarding the form of the bond, the conditions thereof, and its legality &c., there naturally again arose the question as to how long they had to keep the stock without sale, and if there was a demand in the market, how were the stocks to be released from the conditions of the bond and who was to keep accounts to safe guard the bona fide nature of sales &c.&c. As a last resource I suggested a double lock system of custody, the key of one lock to be with the owner, that of the other to be with the Government authorities, so that when any quantity was to be taken out of the double lock, the Government officer could satisfy himself that it was for bona fide local consumption, and a simple form of register could be kept to show the issues from time to time. I am glad to say that several merchants who have this convenience of a separate godown, have consented to do so, and some of these who did not command this convenience, have agreed to hand over their stock to the possession of the Food Stuffs ~~Company~~ Committee, on condition that they are given licenses to export equal quantities of jola, and I enclose a list of these for information. But there are some more who have not yet offered to abide by these terms, as they apparently still mean to watch the situation, - if not to devise further ways and means to defeat our object. I enclose for favor of early instructions, letter dated 12th instant received from the Davangere Food stuffs Committee, giving cover to list of those who have applied for licenses to export jola, and I agree with the Sub Division Officer who says that one bag of jola may be allowed to be exported for every 3 bags of ragi or rice deposited with the committee.

6. As however the Government have been pleased to approve of my suggestion to ration out ragi on a system of tickets, it is clear, that if all the ragi is not to be cornered and controlled by some single recognised agency, it would not at all be possible

to regulate the sales, and there is always the danger of its being smuggled out in a number of ways, which I have already exaplained in my previous communications on the subject. The only sound and satisfactory method of dealing with this question appears to me, to buy up all the ragi in themarket, and appoint the food stuffs committee as agent for its sale on the ticket system. They are willing to undertake the work for the Government and keep regular accounts. The rate of purchase of the stocks may be fixed on some reasonable basis, e.g, the loss of interest that would accrue to the owners if stocks were kept bour as hitherto may induce them to sell it outright at a cheaper rate It is suggested that such a transaction may not end in any loss to Government, for it would always be possible for the committee ~~society~~ to watch the conditions, and export quantities from time to time, if need be, and to utilise the profits in reducing the price if possible. I may in this connection answer your query in your wire of the 12th instant, as to why cash should be paid in advance for ragi handed over to the Food stuffs Committee, who would pay the owners as the ragi is sold. Apart from other considerations, it is to be noted that for various reasons, the quantity actually measured out at the time of retail sale, by the food stuffs committee, may be less than the quantity computed on the number of bags handed over to the committee, and the owners may not agree to accept this shortage.

7. Whether you decide to buy up and corner all the stocks of ragi as suggested above, or to allow the owners to export a proportionate quantity of jola and set apart the prescribed quantities of ragi either under double lock or in the custody of the Food Stuffs Committee, it is obvious that the services of a separate officer of a sufficient status and of proved honesty, a stationary Inspector of Food stuffs for the town of Davangere, are immediately required to measure out and ascertain the exact quantities of grain to be exported, and that to be set apart to be made available for local consumption. He will also be required to watch and see that attempts are not made

to smuggle out larger quantities than what are permitted, or to export grains other than those permitted.

8. In this connection, I beg to invite kind reference to para 4 of my letter No. Rej 713 Rev 18-9. dated 2nd September last, to the Revenue Commissioner and yourself, and again wish to emphasise the urgent need of an Ukkad outside the Goodsshed at Davangere, to see that no controlled articles are taken to the goods shed unless covered by a proper license. I may mention here that in the meeting of the merchants convened by me on the 2nd instant, Mr. Doddabasappa openly declared that smuggling was still going on to a large extent in the export of articles by rail. I have not the least reason to doubt the truth of this allegation. I need not say that merchants understand each other and their doings much better than those outside the line. It was with a view to prevent such exports that the Ukkad outside the goods shed was proposed and had been opened by me, but as it was not sanctioned, and I was asked to close it, I had no other alternative. The officer in charge of the Ukkad would have effectively prevented smuggling, by checking the contents of each bag before the cart was allowed to enter the goods shed premises, while it is a question if the railway authorities would, or can be expected to, exercise the same amount of care and trouble, especially when the operations of loading in the waggons are spread out to any length of time, at the sweet will and pleasure of the consignors, a number of whom would be loading in different places at the same time. Obviously smuggling is thus possible in broad day light, without the least suspicion of the bona fides of the railway authorities, or of their collusion with the merchants. I may in passing just refer here to one single item of the unauthorised export, that has thus been rendered possible, and the extent to which the District has suffered in the matter of foodgrains. It has been ascertained that no less than 2990 pallas of navane were exported from Davangere during the short time that elapsed before the copy of the notification prohibiting the export of navane to the Station Master, Davangere was communicated to him, and who apparently in

ignorance of it freely allowed the export! Had the outpost been allowed to be kept on, it would not only have saved about 3000 pallas of navane, but would ~~have~~ also have effectively stopped the smuggling of far larger quantities of other controlled grains, which was so vividly described and so strongly animadverted upon by Mr. Doddabasappa in the merchants' meeting. It was with a view to show how necessary it was to constitute Harihar a terminal station, where waggons could be opened and the consignments checked, that in my letter, I referred to the possibility of unscrupulous persons trying to evade the outpost authorities, by giving out that the consignments were for interstate transport, but it was never thought that this argument would be used for the abolition of the outpost itself, e which was <u>the next best</u>, if not the best mode of preventing smuggling. In anticipation of Harihar being constituted a terminal station - which unfortunately has not been so constituted till now, the outpost was aksed to be removed and the only possible effective check was done away with. I therefore again urge the immediate necessity of establishing the outpost to be under the direct control and supervision of the stationary food Inspector for the Davangere town.

5. I have also to state here that in the meeting of the merchants I had on the 7th instant, several were of opinion that as rains had been holding off, and the prospects were not quite as bright as a few days before, it was not desirable to allow even a proportionate quantity of jola to be exported, as this was the staple food of a very large section of the community in Davangere and Harihar. But I believe you are already under obligation to send some waggins to the Bombay Government, and I request you to kindly let me know your decision in this matter, and how many waggons might be allowed to be exported. It has also to be considered in this connection as to how to deal with the case of persons who have only jola or ragi in stock with them, and not both these together, so that for so many bags of jola permitted to be exported, a proportionate quantity of ragi

might be required to be made available for local consumption. In such cases you would perhaps allow 25% of even these commodities to be exported. However I request you to kindly let me know how to deal with such cases.

10. In conclusion I beg to state that immediate orders are required to legalise the measures that are now being enforced in the matter of lately, the prohibition against export to stations outside the State, without license of all controlled articles which are more than 15 seers in quantity; 2ndly prohibition against exports without license of controlled articles out of the Davangere town. Should there be delay, it is as likely as not, that merchants would again resort to selling Rs 4 or 5 worth of ragi to outsiders and thus offer a direct incentive to them to resort to Davangere in enormous crowds as was the case just a few days before who would again begin to come to Davangere and Harihar in thousands, and carry away what little remains of the stock of food grains; and also try to take large consignments to frontier villages of the District with a view to smuggle them out at convenience. Should this begin again, I am afraid all our efforts till now would have gone for nothing and the depletion of stocks would go very fast apace, and produce a situation more serious than we have ever had to face till now; specially in view of the adverse seasonal conditions again threatening us. 3rdly, the sanction of the extra police establishment for frontier duty and for town duty to prevent smuggling of controlled articles. 4thly, the posting of a thoroughly honest and reliable stationary officer, to be called the Inspector of Foodstuffs for the Davangere town, to attend to the duties referred to in para 7 supra. I may be permitted to add that these matters do not admit of any delay whatever and I request you to kindly obtain early orders of Government.

11. I also request you will be so good as to prescribe the rules and lay down the principles for the issue of tickets for rationing out ragi to local consumers as ordered by Government

in their letter referred to above.

I have the honor to be,

S I R,

Your most obedient servant,

sdf. M. Zahiruddin Meer

Offg: Deputy Commissioner,

Chitaldrug District.

S.V.

Copy

M Zahiruddin

Deputy Commissioner

Chitaldrug District

The Davangere Food Stuffs Committee,

Davangere, 12th October 1918.

To

The Senior Assistant Commissioner,

Davangere Sub Division,

D a v a n g e r e.

Sir,

We beg to report that the undernamed gentlemen have promised to give to the Committee as many bags of ragi as they will be allowed to export javari to stations on the Bombay Presidency as noted in the accompanying statement

We have therefore to request you to kindly consider over the question as discussed and resolved in the meeting held very recently and arrange to grant the respective merchants necessary certificates through the committee that they may dispose of the javari which will be worm eate if stored longer

Thanking you in anticipation,

Yours sincerely

(Sd) T. Devendrappa,

P r e s i d e n t.

Ref. on C.No.125 18-19.

Forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner. Only several bags may be allowed to be exported provided the applicants place at the disposal of the Food Stuffs committee 3 times as many ragi or rice bags.

(Sd) Ananda Rao S. Sirsi,

Sub Division Officer

"C O P Y."

To The Deputy Commissioner,

Chitaldrug District.

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Davangere Food Stuffs Committee.

Merchants	Stock.	Permission required.	Remarks.
1.Brahmappa T.	151 bags javari.	125 to Belgaum. 26 to Haveri.	Already delivered their ragi stock to Committee.
2.Brahmappa Santarajappa]	298 bags javari.	50 to Haveri. 248 to Belgaum.	Will place at the disposa of the committee equal number of ragi bags.
3.Baggi Guttal Ganagappa.	200 bags paddy. 200 bags javari. 200 bags rice. 191 bags javari.	100 bags to Byadigi. 100 to Gadag, 100 to Byadigi 91 to Hubli.	Offers 600 bags ragi in his godown to be under double lock to be at the disposal of Government. Also 91 bags ragi ---Do---
4. P.Sangurusiddappa.	110 paddy.	110 to Khanapur.	Will place 110 bags rag at committees' disposal
5.Rachappa,chigateri.	225 Javari.	225 to Belgaum.	

Sd) T. Devendrappa,

P r e s i d e n t.

C O P Y."

[illegible] Deputy Commissioner

Chitaldrug District.

6668 65

DIARY NO.....

No. 3531
Encl: Four

Office of the Director of Civil Supplies and Controller of Prices in Mysore

Bangalore, Dated 17th October 1918.

18 107-18

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From

C. Ranganatha Rao Sahib, Esq., B.A., B.L.,
Director of Civil Supplies in Mysore
BANGALORE.

To

C. S. Balasundaram Iyer, Esq., B.A.,
Chief Secretary to the Government of
His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,
BANGALORE.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No.6862/P.P.107-18-18 dated 3rd October 1918, I have the honour to state that the Inspector General of Police and myself visited Davengere on the 1st instant and had a long consultation with the Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldroog District, and the merchants of Davengere, rdquesting their advice as to the best manner in which the evils complained of by the Deputy Commissioner may be put an end to. The troubles referred to by the Deputy Commissioner chiefly arise from the fact that in consequence of the comparative cheapness of ragi and other food grains in Davengere as against the prices prevailing in the bordering districts of the Bombay Presidency, a large number of people from across the border resort to the shandies held in Davengere and Harihar once a week, and that surreptitious exports of food grains are being constantly made from villages on the border with the help of stocks ostensibly taken into them for local consumption.

2. The Deputy Commissioner considers that the orders of Government No.G.4013-23/P.P.66-18-8 dated 24th August 1918 permitting the export up to a limit of one

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one palla of food grains without a license should be modified and that the quantity allowed free of permits -- should not in any case exceed 15 seers. It will be observed from page 4 of the ~~letter of the~~ Deputy Commissioner's letter No.S.C.713/18-19 dated 10th October 1918 enclosed herein, merchants in the Bombay Presidency are engaging a number of men to go to the shandy at Davengere once a week and to bring in as much as will be allowed to be purchased by each ~~MEN~~ one of them in order that they may make a profit on the total quantity that is thus obtained. This is a flagrant evasion of the order of prohibition and should be immediately put an end to. Both the Inspector General of Police and myself consider that the suggestions of the Deputy Commissioner in regard to the modification of the rule as to minimum quantity may be approved.

3. In order to avoid surreptitious exports from villages on the border with the help of stocks ostensibly taken into them for local consumption the Inspector General of Police, the Deputy Commissioner and myself consider that it is necessary owing to the peculiar circumstances of the case to insist on licenses for removal of controlled food grains from Davengere to all places, whether inside the State or not. If the exports by road from Davengere are controlled in the manner in which exports by rail have been controlled, accumulation of stocks into -- villages on the border will be prevented. This will necessitate the establishment of Ookads at six places i.e., on all roads leading out of Davengere. There are already four Ookads established in Davengere and an addition of two more will be required. The Ookads have already been started with the assistence of men of the special -- Police reserve located at Davengere by the Inspector Gener -al of Police.

4. The establishment of a Police Patrol Party

under the supervision of an Assistant Superintendent of Police stationed at Davengere has already been recommended in my letter No.C.14 dated 25th September 1918. The Inspector General of Police, the Deputy Commissioner and myself consider that it is absolutely essential to have a patrol party in view of the fact that the Mysore boundary to the north of Harihar passes across level country and that carts can cross the boundary line almost at any place they may select. And in the parts where the Tungabhadra forms the dividing line the deficiency in rains is soon expected to render it easily fordable and afford equal facilities for smuggling across the border. In case a patrol party is sanctioned it will be probably be advantageous, in order to secure unity of control, to leave the Dokads in charge of the Assistant Superintendent of Police, the returns required by the rules being sent to this office as usual. The Inspector General of Police has no objection to this arrangement.

5. The Deputy Commissioner in his letter No.C.7 dated 10th October 1918 states that according to the return furnished by merchants the latest statistics of the stock of food grains in Davengere consists of 8393 bags of Ragi, 6234 bags of rice, 1577 bags of paddy and 9034 bags of Jowari. The entire stock of food grains weighing about 2046 tons will probably be sufficient to meet the wants of the people of Davengere for about a year. I enclose for the information of Government copy of my letter to the Deputy Commissioner on the subject. It will however be necessary to export a portion of the stock collected at Davengere into the Bombay Presidency in satisfaction of the agreement of Government to release a portion of the purchases of food grains effected by Bombay merchants in the Mysore State. The Deputy Commissioner agrees with me in considering that Jowari may be released in preference to other food grains in view of the fact that it is not in as large a demand as

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before among the p sses owing to its high price. Exclusive of Jowari the stock of other grains weighs about 1270 tons and is estimated to last the population of Davengere about(11000 people) for 7 months. Even assuming that the number of people residing in the outlying villages dependant on Davengere for food supplies are about equal in number to the inhabitants of the town the stock is sufficient to last till the next harvest. I should therefore suggest that the distribution of this grain should be rigidly reserved to the local population under a system of tickets. The distribution may be effected through depots started on a plan similar to Bangalore and Mysore. I have requested the Deputy Commissioner to start the system of issuing tickets at once.

6. As the stocks accumulated in Davengere have been mostly purchased for export to Bombay it will probably be necessary to place some money at the disposal of the Deputy -- Commissioner to buy such portion of the stock as may be required to start operations at once. The money may be treated as an advance for periodical purchases of food grains, -- fresh purchases being effected by means of money realised on sale of stock in hand, the whole transaction not involving Government in any loss except the loss of interest. I shall address Government regarding the amount required after consulting the Deputy Commissioner.

7. I am also of opinion that in addition to the adoption of a system of rationing food grains among the people, it is necessary to take measures to discourage the weekly influx of large numbers of people from parts of the Bombay Presidency into Davengere and Harihar. This cannot be stopped unless the shandies are temporarily directed to be closed. As food grains will be sold through depots which will be kept open every day the local people will not be inconvenienced if the weekly shandies are temporarily --

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suspended. I beg to submit that necessary orders on the matter may be issued early.

I have the honour to be,

S i r ,

Your most obedient servant,

C Ramaswamy Venkatesan

Director of Civil Supplies.

N.P.S.

Letter No.3489 dated 13th October 1918 from the Director of Civil Supplies in Mysore to the Deputy Commissioner Chitaldroog.

I have the honour to acknowledge your letter No.C.7 dated 10th October 1918 confirming a telegram to the Chief Secretary a copy of which you have been good enough to send me. The stock of food grains with the merchants of Davengere according to your letter would appear to be as follows:-

Ragi	8393 bags	6714 pallas	71 tons.
Jola	9034 bags	7227 pallas	74 tons.
Rice	6234 bags		601 tons.
Paddy	1577 bags.)	5661 pallas of rice.	2046 tons.

You will be interested to know that the stock of food grains now in Davengere is estimated according to calculation approved by experts to provide sufficient food for a population of Davengere according to the last census was 10,074. It is therefore clear that neglecting the stock at present in the possession of people for domestic consumption and the stock with petty merchants the stocks of which you have taken a return are quite sufficient to feed the people of Davengere for one year.

As I believe you will be interested to know how I have arrived at this calculation I give the details briefly. A well known statistical expert considers that the total food required by a population of all ages is about 69% of that an adult man doing hard work. In the central jail in Bangalore adults undergoing a sentence of hard labour are provided with 24 ounces of food grains (rice and ragi) a day and the quantity of food per head of population is therefore 69% of 24 ounces = 16.56 ounces. Ten per cent of this is generally added to provide for seed, wastage etc., and the total weight of food per head per day in a mixed population is 420 ounces which means that three tons of food are sufficient to feed 16 people for a period of one year.

I should therefore suggest for your consideration whether the Davengere Foodstuffs Committee cannot be induced to buy

up this grain and see it rationed out properly to the inhabitants of Davengere in which case the stock that is accumulated in the place will provide food for the entire inhabitants of the town for a period of one whole year.

In view of the shortage of food grains all over the State and the great temptation towards their depletion in Davengere owing to the fact that the market -- prices in Bombay are far higher than those prevailing - in Davengere. I should suggest for your immediate adoption a system of tickets for distributing food grains to the people. I should also suggest whether it is not desirable to discontinue the weekly shandies in order to - discourage people from across the border crowding into - Davengere and to spread the sales of food grains in your depots over all the days of the week so that there may be no rush on any one day. If you consider it advisable I shall approach Government to abolish the weekly shandies both at Davengere and Harihar.

"C O P Y"

C Rangamanna Rao
Sales

N.P.S.

Director of Civil Supplies.

Rcpt No. 710

Office of the Deputy Commissioner,
Chitaldrug District.
Dated (camp) Davangere, 10th October 1918.

From

M. Zahiruddin Mecci Esquire, B. A.,
Deputy Commissioner,
Chitaldrug District.

F.R. 1587

To C. Rangacharlu Avl Saheb Esq B.A.
Director of Civil Supplies
Bangalore

Sir,

11/10/18

In continuation of my letter Reference on S.C. 713 of 1917-18 dated 28th September 1918, I have the honor to state that with a view to observe the effects of the arrangements proposed to be adopted by the leading merchants referred to in the above to prevent indiscreminate sales etc and to be present on the spot to meet any emergencies, I visited Davangere on the shandy day on the 29th ultimo. In the morning I went round the Town visiting the several important shops and it was settled that Messrs. Belludu Kotrappa, Nagappa Ajjampur Settar Siddaramanna and Arunagiri Chetty & Co should alone sell ragi at the concession rates that day. It was also arranged that the sales should take place at not more than 3 centres, where according to my directions the needful police arrangements were made. Most of the frauds emunarated in my last letter, especially those by which one person could buy at several places and thus collect severa rupees worth of grain just falling below the prescribed limit of one palla for export, were effectually prevented, the sales being made to commence at all the places at one time, when the people who had come to buy ragi were made to sit together at the respective centres and not to leave the place until all had been served.

2. Each person was then served with not more than one rupee worth of ragi. This however very naturally caused serious disappointment to all those who had come from outside and I learnt that several of them refused to buy any ragi as it would not pay them! As however the arrangements made were enough to show these persons that ~~all~~ were determined to ~~enforcing~~ them in future to prevent fraudlent perchases, I selected from among the mob those who had come from the most distant places, and increased the quantity to be sold to them to two rupees worth.

This concession was very much appreciated by all of them. They were however all strictly warned that no such exception on any account be made in their case in future, and hence it was best ~~to~~ them not to come to Davangere in future as there was no sufficient stock for local consumption.

3. It was observed that over 2000 people had come from outside the State by the morning passenger and the goods trains and as all these could not find accommodation in the passenger train in the evening, ~~and~~ the majority were left behind without any chance for the night meal. A generous merchant Mr. Rajanahalli Hamumanthappa then came forward and fed them free of cost the feeding continuing from 8 P. M. to 2 A. M..

4. On the next morning although it was not a shndy day the number of outsiders ~~surlled~~ considerably as, hundreds of them came by the mail and the goods trains! As the number of outsiders thus became unmanageable, they could not all be sent off ~~mail~~, goods and passenger trains of Monday and I found that they were becoming a positive danger to the sanitation and health of the Town, if not to the ~~peace~~ and will ~~bring~~ of the people. I ~~therough~~ made special arrangements with the Railway authorities to send them at leadt on Tuesday in goods waggons, as third class carriages were said to be not availabl

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5. On Tuesday I went over to Harihar and made similar arrangements as at Davangere for the sale of ragi at concession rates and to prevent fraud and indiscreminate sales. I must mention here that the Police arrangements at Harihar were made easy by the addition of the 20 special Reserve men who were so kindly and promptly sent by the Inspector General of Police at my requisition. The number of people who visited the shandy was some what smaller than on the previous shandy owing to outsiders having been previously informed by those who visited the Davangere shandy that not more than one rupee worth of ragi would be sold to them.

6. The rush of people who came to Davangere by train to purchase ragi was so great, that most of them came without tickets and ~~some came from windows and~~ jumped out of the windows and escaped; while for want of tickets at this enormous scale I found the Railway authorities had been issuing memos to cover batches of persons eight or ten in each case. The station staff was ~~absolutely~~ helpless in checking and preventing passengers from travelling without tickets or passes, and I found people rushing into the train with headloads of ragi 50 to 60 seers in size, although no more than 15 seers are allowed per man as per Railway rules. The station Master pleaded insufficiency of staff to ~~cope wi~~ with the situation and when I suggested that he should have all the doors locked up at the Tholahunase station, prior to its approach to Davangere so as to allow only such as possessed the tickets and excluded those who had none as also those who had not booked quantities of grain in excess 15 seers he pleaded that the time at his disposal did not admit of any such arrangement and that he had therefore wired for extra Police help.

7. The large number of people who were in possession of bundles of ragi showed clearly that not only had all those who had arriged on Monday i.e. the day after the shandy

been sold ragi contrary to the understanding arrived at in the previous meeting but what was worse, they had again been sold at the rate of 4 of 5 rupees per individual. My enquiries showed that some of the pretty merchants had done so at the rate of 8½ to 9 seers per rupee as against 10 seers sold by the Food stuff Committee. This was clearly to make profit and before proceeding to Harihar I arranged for a further meeting of all such merchants at 5 P. M. on the 1st. After making proper arrangements at Harihar and after seeing the sales fairly in progress, I came to Davangere and met the merchants concerned. I explained to them how they were endangering their own interest and the safety of the town, and themselves, in acting in this irresponsible manner quite subversive of all the best intention of the authorities, where upon they pleaded they had not known of the arrangements and promised never to act as above.

8. In this connection, it would be interesting to note that my enquiries at Harihar brought to light that inthe previous shandy, a merchant at Kundagod hired no less than 90 coolies and sent them on the understanding that they should bring 60 seers of ragi each, paying them Rs 3 each for railway fare and coolie and yet in one day he made a clear profit of Rs. 270/- as the ragi costing 10 seers a rupee at Harihar he sold ~~the same~~ at 5 seers per rupee at Kundagod! It is apparent that if this indiscriminate method of sales is not effectively put a stop to, under the present state of affairs in which a lot of people from beyond Harihar have been managing to travel without tickets to and fro Davangere it would be a direct incentive to unscrupulous persons to resort to these nefarious ways in ever increasing numbers. The result ~~will~~ be that while the rules prohibiting export of food grains are thus being circum-vented and practically nullified, the foreign merchants and the Railway Compnanies are earning the profits that whuld and should naturally have gone to the local dealers if there was no such prohibition!

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9. In this view there is much force in the contention of the leading merchants at Davangere that either there should be a total abolition of all prohibition against the export o food grains for ~~are~~ steps should immediately be taken to put a stop entirely to all exports whether by rail or road. Obviou ly to remove all restriction against the export is untenable as in that case prices of food grains would instantly come in a line with those prevailing in the ~~effecting~~ affected parts of the Bombay Presidency and while the inhabitants there, who have made enormous profits by growing cotton to the practical exclusion of food grains, would find it quite easy to purchase the grains at the prevailing rates these would be absolutely beyon the reach of the general population in the District, even granting that the stock, would not be thoroughly depleted and possibly nothi would be left for local consumption.

10. The better alternative is clearly to regulate the sal as already suggested in para 10 of my letter Reference on Superior Current 713 of 17-18 dated 28th September 1918 and prevent fraud by restricting sales to outsiders to no more tha 15 seers which will be about ½ rupee worth, thus making this journey nonremunerative and dissuading them from coming in such larger numbers.

11. As it is likely that petty merchants would still continue on the shandy to sell ragi to such people on ordinary days and try to make profits by selling at higher rates than those in the shandy and in quantities larger than what has bee suggested above, I request early orders:-

1stly Prohibiting all exports more than 15 seers per individual at a time without a license, as against one publi prescribed in circular memorandum No. G. 4013-23 P. P. 66-18-8 dated 24th August 1918 (instructions No.5.)

2ndly Sanctioning the introduction of system of sales on ticke issued by competent authorities

3rdly, Prohibiting exports of food grains from Davangere Tow

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Town without a license even though to other parts of the District or State, as it has been brought to notice that merchants taking advantage of the absence of prohibition against internal transport, have taken to transport large quantities of grain to frontier villages, and surreptitously export the same there-from, without the restrictions proposed it would be well nigh impossible to control unauthorised export.

12. I may mention in this connection, that while at Harihar, two cases were brought to light in one of which a person who had managed to take 4 cart loads of ragi on the recommendation of the Amildar, on the plea of taking them to Shikaripur for sale to the poor was seen taking the carts towards the bridge, and when I casually asked him if he had a license, he told me he had no liceanse as it was for a place within the State and showed me the Davangere Amildar's yadi saying that as it was for interstate consumption, the bearer should not be interfered with in any way, and when asked why he was taking the grain towards Ranebennur he wanted to make out that it was the nearer route!!

Similarly another man was caught transporting grain laden on no less than 60 asses, on the plea that it was for Nandigudi a frontier village of Harihar Sub Taluk, but whose wants clearly did not require such a large quantity at a time! It was ascertained that the idea was to export it from Nandigudi to Thurminakatte of the Dharwar District. The number of villages along the frontier is so large and the frontier line itself so extensive, and the nature of the country lends itself to such easy transport, that the only effective way of preventing surruptibus export is to control all exports from Davangere town bether inside or outside the State.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Asst Deputy Commissioner

DIARY NO. 6764 79

Ref: on S.C. 713 Encls: 3

Office of the Deputy Commissioner,
Chitaldrug District.

Dated Camp Harihar, 21st October 1918.

From

M. Zahiruddin Mecci Esquire B.A.,
Offg: Deputy Commissioner,
Chitaldrug.

To

C. S. Balasundaram Iyer Esquire B.A.
Chief Secretary to the Government of
His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,
Bangalore

Sir,

I have the honor to submit herewith for favor of information copy of my letter Ref: on S. C. No. 713 dated 20th October 1918 addressed to the Director of Civil Supplies in Mysore, Bangalore re the advisability of buying up the stock of ragi for cash and the urgent need for immediately sanctioning, legalising and enforcing the several safe-guards suggested in my letter No. 713 dated 12th instant.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

Offg: Deputy Commissioner,
Chitaldrug District.

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Office of the Deputy Commissioner,
Chitaldrug District.
Dated Camp Davangere, 20th October 1918.

From

M. Zahiruddin Mecci Esquire B.A.,
Offg: Deputy Commissioner,
C h i t a l d r u g.

To

C. Ranganatha Rao Saheb Esquire B.A.,B.L.,
Director of Civil Supplies and Controller of Prices,
B a n g a l o r e.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No.3488 dated 18th instant enquiring why it was necessary for Government to buy the stock of ragi for cash and opining that if priority certificates should be entirely withheld and the signatures of merchants taken to the stock lists furnished by them, there would be no chance for surreptitious exports &c, I have the honor to state that though I am not aware of the exact amount of subscriptions raised by the Food Stuffs Committee, yet I safely say that it hardly bears any proportion to the actual amount required to purchase the quantity of ragi referred to. In fact it was after ascertaining from them that they were not in a position to buy up the same that I wired to you to enquire if you would kindly advance the amount.

As regards the taking of signatures of merchants to the stock lists being in any way any safe-guard against surreptitious exports, I regret I cannot see how it can be so. It clearly does not bind them to keep the stock in tact, or prevent them from sales daily and also in the weekly shandies. Then what would prevent people from surreptitious exports, as they can easily explain away the shortage, if not the possible disappearance of the entire stocks, by saying that they had disposed them off to local consumers. It might have been possible to prevent such a state of affairs, if the system of registers proposed by me in para 7 of my letter

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S.C. 713 dated 2nd September 1918, extract appended for ready reference, ~~has~~ had been given effect to. There being no system of registers enforced and there being no prohibition against the merchants selling as they like, it would be hopeless to expect the grain to last for one year, or even a fairly good portion thereof, unless the several safe-guards suggested in my letter S.C.No.713 dated 12th instant are immediately sanctioned, legalised and enforced. In this connection I beg to invite reference to paras 7 and 8 of the above explaining the various ways in which the present stock of grains would get depleted, as also paras 4 to 6 of my letter No. S.C. 713 dated 12th instant, suggesting that the only satisfactory method of dealing with the situation is to buy up and corner the stock of ragi in Davangere.

I have the honor to be,

S i r,

Your most obedient [illegible]

Offg: Deputy Commissioner,
Chitaldrug District.

S.V.

"copy"

Extract from letter No.S.C.713 dated 10th October 1918 from the Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldrug, to the Director of Civil Supplies in Mysore, Bangalore.(Also to the Chief Secretary to Government and the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore).

7. The large number of people who were in possession of bundles of ragi showed clearly that not only had all those who had arrived on Monday i.e, the day after the shandy, been sold ragi contrary to the understanding arrived at in the previous meeting, but what was worse, it had again been sold at the rate of 4 or 5 rupees per individual. My enquiries showe that some of the petty merchants had done so at the rate of 8½ to 9 seers per rupee as against 10 seers sold by the Food Stuffs Committee. This was clearly to make profit and before proceeding to Harihar, I arranged for a further meeting of all such merchants at 5 P.M. on the 1st After making proper arrangements at Harihar and after seeing the sales fairly in progress, I came to Davangere and met the merchants concerned. I explained to them how they were endangering their own interest, and the safety of the town and themselves, in acting in this irresponsible manner quite subversive of all the best intentions of the authorities, whereupon they pleaded they had not known of the arrangements and promised never to act as above.

8. In this connection, it would be interesting to note that my enquiries at Harihar brought to light that in the previous shandy a merchant at Kundagod hired no less than 90 coolies and sent them on the understanding that they should bring 60 seers of ragi each, paying them Rs 3 each for railway fare and cooly, and yet in one day he made a clear profit of Rs 270 as the ragi costing 10 seers a rupee at Harihar he sold at 5 seers per rupee at Kundagod! It is apparent that, if this indiscriminate method of sales is not effectively put a stop to, under the present state of affairs in which a lot of people from beyond Hariha have been managing to travel without tickets to and fro Davangere, it would a direct incentive to unscrupulous persons to resort to these nefarious ways in ever increasing numbers. The result would be, that while the rules prohibiting export of food grains would thus be circumvented and practically nullified, the foreign merchants and the Railway Companies would earn the profits that would and should naturally have

Extract from letter No.S.C.713 dated 2nd September 1918 from the the Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldrug, to the Director of Civil Supplies, in Myosre, Bangalore.(also to Chief Secretary to Government and the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore)

X

7. It has been observed that no less than 200 to 300 carts from Challakere and Hiriyur laden with grain keep passing every day through Chitaldrug to Davangere, while practically not even half the supply actually required is available at the weekly santhes at Chitaldrug and similar complaints are being heard from other places where similar weekly santhes are held in the District. It is evident that the only explanation for this is the high and tempting rates that are being offered by the merchants at Davangere for grain which is meant not for local consumption but for export somewhere outside the State, as it is represented that ordinarily not more than a fourth or fifth of this quantity has ever been known to go to Davangere both for local consumption and for export together. The only way to put a stop to such practices seems to me to require all merchants in Davangere and Harihar who are importing food grains in such large quantities, to keep a prescribed register to show the daily receipts and expenditure of controlled articles and they should further be required to show the names of all persons to whom they might sell more than one palla of any of these grains. I venture to suggest that a register in some such form as noted in the margin may do some good in putting a stop to this abnormal state of affairs.

Balance of stock on hand with particulars of commodity.	Receipt.	Expenditure for		Name of a person to whom one palla or more of controlled article is sold
		Local consumption.	Export with details re licenses covering such export.	

"E X T R A C T."

Deputy Commissioner,
Chitaldrug District.

Copies 1

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G.R.S. VI-71]

SUBJECT Food situation at Davangere

Diary No. of letter replied to.

Section PF

File No. 107-18

Serial No. 42

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

, the *191* .

Date of issue 29-10-18.

Signed by Rep J. G. R. Iyer

Read.— Govt Order no G 2714-26 P.P 66-18-1 dt 6th August 1918 directing that the export of the marginally noted food grains from the State be permitted only under licences issued therefor—

(2) Circular Memorandum no ~~Order Thereon: No.~~ G 4013-23/P.P. 66-18-8 dt 26th August 1918 issuing subsidiary instructions regarding the issue

over.

May this be

i Printed? Rice Ragi Paddy & Jowar

ii treated as a standing order?

iii published in the Gazette English part?

iv translated?

v placed at the disposal of the press?

vi published in the Gazette Kannada part? 7

of licences for the export of food grains from the State.

(3. Correspondence ending with letter No 3531 G 17 Oct 1918 from the Director of Civil Supplies in reply submitting proposals in consultation with the Civil Authorities regarding the measures necessary for meeting the food situation at Dwarka.

From

The Secretary

to

Government

List of enclosures.

With a view to check the serious food situation at Dwarka & also to prevent surreptitious exports of food grains from here. Copied by

Examined by

I am directed to enclose the following

2

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G. R. S. 27]

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

(*Continuation sheet draft form.*)

proposals of the Dr of Civil Supplies in the matter:-

(1) The minimum quantity of food grains ~~to be~~ which can be exported without a license from Davangere will be reduced to 15 seers - instead of one palla as directed in para (5) of the Civil Memorandum of the 14th August 1918 -

7

(2) Licenses ~~will~~ shall be obtained for removal of the controlled food grains from Davangere to all places ~~out~~ - whether ~~in~~ either - ~~side~~ the State or ~~not~~ outside -

Two more chowkies will be established at Davangere to guard against surreptitious removal of the articles.

(3. A supply of [illegible]
of grain to be used
for [illegible] the Dancing
during Refreshment
in the Interval and
after the Concert - will be
obtained.

(4 The Weekly Committee
of the Dancing [illegible]
need not
[illegible] meet every day:
[illegible]

The Head Waiter will report to the Secretary, [illegible]
[illegible] the Tables
[illegible] being purchased
by Tickets & expected
[illegible] to Take.

[illegible]
[illegible]

The Secretary will
[illegible]
[illegible]

The Refreshments
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
purchase of grain

3

DG

G. R. S. 27]

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

(*Continuation sheet draft form.*)

by the Dy Com² - Chitrali's is awaited.

Chief Secy
25/10.

Rec'd
25/10

To

The Dr of Civil Supplies
The Rev Com² in Mysore
The Dy Com² Chitraldroog
The D. G. of Police
The Secy to Govt Rev Dept

Rec'd
26.10.15

G 7827 8/29 10/18

II / PP 107-18
M 43 90

8 Copies

Notification

The public are hereby informed that in pursuance of sub-rule (2) (b) of Rule 3 B of the Rules issued under Section 2 of the Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act, 1915, as introduced into Mysore by Regn I of 1918 the export of paddy, rice, rāgi, cholam & Navane from Davangere to places ~~outside~~ whether within the State or outside it shall hereafter be permitted only under

No. 4256 Fn 1
ENCL. 13-11-18

CHIEF SECRETARIAT, POLITICAL BRANCH, II, 14 NOV. 1918

14 NOV 1918

14507

Office of the Director of Civil Supplies
and Controller of Prices in Mysore,
Kitchetty Chathram Road,

Bangalore City, 13th November 1918

DIARY NO. 7644

1918-19 17-01

From

C. Ranganatha Rao Sahib, Esq., B. A., B. L.,
Director of Civil Supplies and Controller of Prices.

To

C. S. Balasundaram Iyer, Esq., B.A.,
Chief Secretary to the Government of
His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

S i r ,

With reference to Government Order No.G.7822-26/P.P. 107-18-42 dated 29th ultimo calling for a report on the amount of the advance required by the Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldroog, for buying stocks available at Davengere, I have the honour to forward copy of his letter on the subject. The Deputy Commissioner requires one lakh of rupees to be placed at his disposal, and wants a sum of Rs.25000 urgently. As this sum was urgently required, I telegraphed to the Manager of the Bank of Mysore to instruct his agent to place this amount at the disposal of the Deputy Commissioner. I request that my action may be approved and orders of Government may be obtained regarding the larger advance required by the Deputy Commissioner.

I have the honour to be,

S i r ,

Your most obedient servant,

C Ranganatha Rao Sahib

DIRECTOR OF CIVIL SUPPLIES.

N.P.S.

Copy of letter No.S.C.No.713 of 17-18 dated 11th November 1918 from the Deputy Commissioner Chitaldroog to the Director of Civil Supplies in Mysore, Bangalore.

I have the honour to request that you will be so good as to obtain sanction of Government to place 1 lakh of rupees at my disposal for the purchase of stocks in Davengere town and Harihar and that you will kindly place Rs.25,000 at my dis-posal immediately pending such ~~xxtxxx~~ sanction.

"C O P Y"

C Ramgonalier Rao Sahib

N.P S. Director of Civil Supplies.

Received at 2-25 p.m. on 26-11-18

G. R. S. V1—G/32]

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SUBJECT.....

.....

.....

Diary No. of letter replied to.....

Section P.P

File No. 10/5

Serial No.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT

( ).

the 191 .

No. G 9481

Date of issue 26-11-18

Signed by for J. E. D'Lima

To

The Director of Civil Supplies in Mysore

Sir,

With reference to correspondence ending with your letter no 4256 of 13th Nov 18 stating that you have placed an advance of Rs 25,000 at the disposal of the Dy Commr - Chitaldrug for purchase of stocks of food -

over.